

The pledge, made by Ambassador Daniel Patrick Moynihan, requires U.S. congressional approval before the money can be delivered. It compared with an initial U.S. contribution of \$23.2 million to UNRWA for the current year. With the agency in trouble in the United States made an additional contribution, making its UNRWA contribution for the year \$39.2 million.

Britain pledged \$6 million to UNRWA for 1976, compared with a contribution slightly less than \$5 million for the current year.



## Iceland Bars Airspace, Ports To British in Cod War Move

REYKJAVIK, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Iceland today reacted to the deployment of British warships off its coast by closing its airspace and ports to planes of the British Air Force.

The countermeasures, in an escalating dispute following Iceland's unilateral declaration of a 200-mile fishing zone, also included the closing of Icelandic ports to support ships of Britain's trawler fleets unless they are in distress.

Iceland's Coast Guard said today that it believed the arrival of the frigate Leopard yesterday—to be followed by two more British frigates Saturday—has instilled new confidence in the British fishing fleet.

The Coast Guard said that the trawlers, forsaking the protection of numbers, had now spread thinly over 400 miles along the northern and eastern coasts.

In a newspaper interview published today, Premier Gehr Halgrímsson held out the possibility that Iceland might recall its ambassador in London or break off diplomatic relations with Britain.

Boycott of NATO Session

In another interview, Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson suggested that he might boycott next month's meeting in Brussels of foreign ministers of NATO nations.

Britain and Iceland are allies in NATO.

The ban on British planes overflying Iceland or landing on the island, announced by Communist-led Minister Halldor Sigurdsson, appeared directed against flights by British Nimrod reconnaissance planes.

Mr. Sigurdsson said that, while ports and their services would be off limits to British trawler support vessels, exceptions would be made in cases of distress.

Meanwhile, in Norway, a minister held up Iceland's unilateral action as a possible example to follow when he outlined to parliament the progress in Norway's plans to create a 200-mile economic zone and fisheries limit.

Iceland's pending agreement with Bonn on West German fishing rights within the 200-mile zone was criticized by the opposition today in Iceland's parliament, the Althing.

Limits on Germans

The agreement would give 40 West German trawlers the right to catch 60,000 tons of fish annually but restricts the take of cod to 5,000 tons. British trawlers have been allowed 130,000 tons of fish annually.

Leaders said the ruling coalition said that they have the votes to win parliamentary approval of the accord with Bonn.

An Icelandic patrol boat, one of three in the country's Coast Guard, cut the fishing wires of a British trawler last night in the seventh such harassing incident in 11 days.

A Coast Guard spokesman said that the wire-cutting would continue despite the presence of the British warships. He called it the most effective way of stopping the boats fishing.

In London, the British Defense Ministry announced that the frigates Falmouth and Brighton would leave Rosyth in Scotland tomorrow to join the Leopard.

Chinese Satellite Up

TOKYO, Nov. 26 (AP).—China said it successfully launched an earth satellite today, the official Hsinhua news agency reported.

## Even the Changing of the Guard Feels the Pinch in British Crisis

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP).—The changing of the guard ceremony at Buckingham Palace, a popular London tourist attraction, has become a victim of Britain's manpower crisis, the House of Commons heard yesterday.

Every weekday when Queen Elizabeth II is in residence at the palace, a battalion of footguards, band playing and colors flying, march from their barracks to the palace and carry out the centuries-old ceremony of changing the guard in the forecourt.

Usually, tourists and Londoners throng the sidewalk outside the palace to watch.

But, as Conservative legislator John Hunt complained in the Commons, sometimes the spectators arrive to find no ceremony at all because it has been canceled.

Official Says No

"Can't we make certain this ceremony will be held every day next year?" he asked Robert Brown, under secretary of the army.

"Regrettably, no," replied Mr. Brown. "The level of operational commitments falling on the Guards Division and other troops will not permit the ceremony to take place daily throughout the year."

But Mr. Brown conceded that every effort would be made to change the Buckingham Palace guard daily, when the Queen is in the palace, in the main tourist season from April to September.

"Our difficulties must be more serious than we realized if we cannot muster a handful of men to perform this ceremony," retorted Mr. Hunt.

## Soviet-Made Weapons Shift Balance of Power to MPLA

(Continued from Page 1)

MPLA armored cars, and then came under a barrage of 122-mm rockets.

"They were mounted 10 tubes apiece on jeeps," said an officer who was at the scene. "The men who manned them were white. They would pull around the front of the hill and fire and then disappear over the hill again to reload."

The FNLA had no defense against them.

Perhaps 1,000 rounds rained down and the FNLA withdrew. It tried again at 3:30 p.m., was hit by a two-hour barrage of 122-mm rockets, and then retreated. Seventeen FNLA soldiers were killed, 600 were wounded and four armored cars were lost.

It was a heavy price to pay in a war that, until recently, had been fought mainly with mortars, rockets, recoilless rifles, and machine guns fired in the enemy's general direction.

A counterattack by FNLA troops, led by tough former Portuguese Army soldiers, drove the MPLA from Caxito. But it is the MPLA—led by Russian and Cuban advisers—which threatens Luanda, not the FNLA which threatens Luanda.

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MPLA Says Fees Retreat

LONDON, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Luanda radio said today that the MPLA had caused its opponents to retreat on all fronts.

The radio, monitored here, quoted a communiqué issued yesterday by Comdr. Juñ de la Cruz, the MPLA's military high command. It said that an army that includes invaders from Zaïre continues to be driven back by MPLA troops north of the Dande River, about 40 miles north of Luanda.

South African Poet Sentenced to 9 Years

PRETORIA, South Africa, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—One of South Africa's leading poets, Breyten Breytenbach, was jailed today for nine years for plotting to overthrow the government.

Breytenbach, 38, who writes in Afrikaans and is an opponent of apartheid, had pleaded guilty in the Supreme Court to charges under the terrorism act—for which the minimum sentence is five years. He was arrested in August after entering South Africa on a false passport.

## Syria Seeks Solidarity on 'North Front'

Moves to Strengthen Arab Line on Israel

By Eric Pace

DAMASCUS, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Stung by Egypt's signing of the Sinai accord with Israel and skeptical about the prospects for Middle East diplomacy, Syria has been striving to strengthen its hand against Israel by improving relations with Iraq and consolidating ties with other Arab countries.

Syria's courting of its neighbors here in the "line of Arab nations north and east of Israel" has been so assiduous in recent weeks that it has spurred reminiscences of the fruitless "greater Syria" proposals of the 1940s envisioning a union of Arabs stretching from Syria and Iraq through what is now Israel and Jordan.

Syria's effort has been given urgency by the feeling that the second-stage Egyptian-Israeli accord in September took Egypt "out of the battle" and left Syria largely isolated in its continuing confrontation with Israel.

"Arab solidarity is the most important weapon in our hands," Syria's deputy foreign minister, Abdel Ghani al-Rafei, told a visitor to the Foreign Ministry here last week.

Not Optimistic

For the present, he said, Syria did not have "an optimistic view" of the chances of diplomacy easing tensions here, on what the Arabs call the "northern front."

But he said that officials have begun a striking turnabout in Syrian policy in recent weeks: a campaign to end the years of feuding between the Ba'ath party regimes in Damascus and Baghdad. Power rivalries over the years between the rival Arab Socialist parties have been compounded by arguments over ideology and by disputes over the waters of the Euphrates River.

"We are trying to take positive steps toward the goal of good relations with Iraq," Adnan Baggaji, the editor of the Syrian Ba'ath party newspaper, Al-Ba'ath, said in an interview.

Just how successful Syria's efforts have been is uncertain, given the secrecy shrouding party councils in both countries. But Iraq's endorsement of the Syrian unverified gesture of friendship in response to the overtures.

The most marked gesture on the Syrian side has been the transfer of a substantial number of troops—perhaps two divisions—from near the Iraqi border southward to positions near the Israeli front.

Syria also has opened its airspace to Iraqi military aircraft and permitted Iraqi national airlines to operate in Damascus. Syria's airline has been allowed to operate in Baghdad.

"What they want is to develop a real northern front," a Western diplomat observed. "Something stretching from the Gulf of Aden to the Mediterranean, including Iraq, Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organization and even Lebanon within the limits of each country's capacity and with Damascus as the coordinating hub. They feel this would go far toward re-establishing the equilibrium of power that was disturbed by the Sinai agreement."

Waldheim Sees Hope in Talks On Golan Heights

DAMASCUS, Nov. 26 (WP).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim flew back here tonight and expressed optimism that he could persuade Syria to renew the UN observer's mandate on the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, which expires in four days.

Returning from visits to Israel, Egypt and Lebanon after a two-day absence, he said he was "hopeful" that final talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad "will help us find a satisfactory solution" when the Security Council meets in New York Friday to discuss the mandate.

Israel sources said Israel had related Syrian demands to scale down the UN's 1,700-man Canadian, Austrian, Iranian and Polish contingent.

The bone of contention, according to some Syrian sources, was Mr. Assad's insistence that any renewal be linked to a mention of Palestinian rights and active participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in any future peace talks.

Israel and the United States refuse to recognize the PLO and theoretically Israel could count on a U.S. Security Council veto under terms of the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement accord on the Sinai.

U.K. Paid £251,699 To Bomb Victims

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP).—Britain has paid out £251,699 (\$314,000) in compensation to the victims of IRA bomb attacks and their dependents, it was announced today.

More than 50 persons have been killed and nearly 1,000 injured in the bombings.

The most paid for a single incident was £39,123 after the attack in Birmingham in November, 1973. Twenty-one persons died and 184 were injured.



Defendant Hermine Braunsteiner Ryan in court yesterday.

## 16 Put on Trial in Dusseldorf For Mass Killings in Poland

(Continued from Page 1)

servants here feel the era of mass trials may be coming to an end.

It is becoming increasingly difficult, lawyers say, for cases to be tried and proven under such circumstances.

Many war criminals have been brought to trial in West Germany, and almost 100 officials still man the central war-crimes investigative center in Ludwigsburg, near Stuttgart. Critics, however, have maintained that the "West Germans are losing their enthusiasm for the hunt and trying too hard to put the past behind them. The Germans themselves resent and reject this criticism, saying that it takes years to build a solid case and that there are a diminishing number of trustworthy witnesses so many years after the fact."

1,300 Accused

Rudolf Gehring, a representative of the Cologne branch of the war-crime investigative office at Ludwigsburg, said that initially there were 1,300 names of people who could be accused of crimes at the camp, that more than 1,000 of them had already been jailed in Poland, Russia or the United States or had died.

Of the rest, concrete evidence was built up in 45 cases, leading to the indictment of the 16 who went on trial today.

This is the first trial of Majdanek defendants in West Germany. The camp was one of a string of such places where an estimated 6 million European Jews were killed during the war. It is the last major camp to be probed by a trial, another reason for view here that the days of mass trials are nearing an end.

Though Mrs. Ryan appeared to attract the most attention on the opening day of the trial, the chief person among the accused is the former commandant of the camp, ex-SS captain Herman Hackman, 62, now the agent of a furniture company.

His former deputy, Arnold Strippel, is also among the accused, along with the former doctor, medical officer, guards and inspectors.

The trial is expected to take almost two years. Aside from some 300 prosecution witnesses, the panel of five judges must consider some 20,000 pages of testimony, documents and research gathered in 20 volumes of prosecution material.

Prosecution Garbage

Unsorted garbage lay in rotting mounds and few stores were open in the Hamra district—usually a crowded shopping center.

Lebanon's outgunned security forces restricted their activity to manning border areas of the rapidly shrinking "safe" sector around Ra's Beirut.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim passed through Beirut for talks with President Frangieh and Premier Karami en route to Damascus from Cairo.

"We made a tour d'horizon about the general Middle East situation," Mr. Waldheim reported after the talks here. He said both Mr. Frangieh and Mr. Karami "briefed me on the Lebanese situation and I expressed our concern in the United Nations for Lebanon's preserving its unity and solving its crisis."

Visiting French envoy Maurice Couve de Murville had conferred earlier with Mr. Frangieh and said his mediation mission had now reached the stage where "I will try to achieve results." He is expected to begin proposing some idea for solving the crisis, but may first return to Paris for consultations.

Israel Mounts Big Oil Search To Replace Sinai Pact Losses

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, Nov. 26 (NYT).—From Mount Carmel near Haifa to the southern tip of the Sinai Peninsula, Israel is searching intensely for oil to replace the supplies it is relinquishing under the new Sinai pact with Egypt and to provide for its future needs.

Galvanized into action by the impending loss of the captured Egyptian oil field at Abu Rudeis, which has provided 85 per cent of Israel's annual requirements during the last eight years, the government here recently approved a five-year, \$300-million exploration project to determine whether Israel has any oil resources of its own. The Abu Rudeis wells are scheduled to be returned to Egypt on Sunday.

Test drilling is already under way in five key locations and advanced seismic studies are now being completed.

Geologists who recently completed the most exhaustive survey ever attempted of Israel's subsurface profile think there are "good prospects" of finding oil and natural gas in significant quantities. The most promising areas are the most sensitive—the southern Sinai and the offshore areas along the northern Sinai coastline, the east of the new expanded buffer zone.

The political implications of the new Israeli exploration effort are obvious. If oil is found in any quantity, it will greatly increase the economic value of the Sinai areas still in Israeli hands.

It will be no less significant politically if oil is discovered inside Israel's pre-1967 borders. With its own supplies of petroleum, Israel would be far less vulnerable to the threat of Arab embargo or blockade. It also would be able to reduce its dependency on the United States, which agreed as part of the second-stage Sinai pact, signed in September, to assist Israel in securing its annual oil requirements in the face of an emergency. The Ford administration is also seeking about \$50 million from Congress, as part of the current aid package, to offset Israel's loss of the Abu Rudeis oil.

A domestic source of oil also would greatly reduce Israel's large and growing balance-of-payments deficit, which is caused partly by an annual bill of more than \$50 million for imported oil.

For all these reasons—plus the promising new geological data—the government decided to plunge ahead with the most ambitious oil exploration effort ever attempted here.

Stakes Are Higher

"We've searched for oil in the past," a government official said, "but frankly, they were halfhearted, half-complete efforts. The stakes were not that high before 1973. Now it's an economic imperative for us, particularly with the loss of Abu Rudeis."

## Leaders Meet As Fighting in Beirut Abates

Minister Proposes Program of Reforms

BEIRUT, Nov. 26 (UPI).—As Lebanon's Cabinet met to seek a solution to the current crisis, fighting in city and suburban areas abated today to a series of sniper duels which caused nine known deaths and wounded 15 persons. Casualty totals in the seven-month-old conflict rose to about 4,620 dead and 9,000 wounded.

President Suleiman Frangieh met with Premier Rashid Karami and his six-man Cabinet. Mr. Karami said later: "Talks were confined to an objective assessment of the political situation. Frank and objective discussions were held on this subject."

President Frangieh opened the Cabinet session by rejecting criticism that he had been publicly siding with the rightist Christians against the leftist Muslims and has been making no attempt to restore peace.

"Only Lead to Harm"

"I will not reply to the campaigns launched against the President," he said. "I declare that such campaigns can only lead to harm."

Mr. Frangieh emphasized the Christian position that security must be restored before demands by leftist groups for political reform can be considered.

Oil and Industry Minister Ghassan Tueni submitted a complex plan to bring the country back to normal in three weeks.

The plan calls for all factions to agree on a cease-fire for the Christmas season. It also suggests a timetable for political and constitutional reforms, new laws governing military conscription, a reshuffling of top posts in the civil service "on the basis of efficiency and not religion" and reconstructing the country's economy.

After the failure of the 13th cease-fire in 10 weeks, banks and business houses remained closed today, as they have been all week, and the capital's commercial sector was deserted.

Unsorted garbage lay in rotting mounds and few stores were open in the Hamra district—usually a crowded shopping center.

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Son of Souvanna Flees Laos To Escape Red Indoctrination

NONG KHAI, Thailand, Nov. 26 (UPI).—The son of Laotian Premier Souvanna Phouma swam the rain-swollen Mekong River to Thailand today to escape indoctrination to the Communist Pathet Lao capital of Vientiane for re-education.

Border guards captured Prince Panya Souvanna Phouma about an hour before dawn at the border town of Tha Bo shortly after the prince emerged from the river.

Police in this border city said he identified himself and asked for asylum.

He told police he had left Laos because the Pathet Lao were about to send him to the Communist headquarters near the North Vietnamese border, and because of the "increasingly insecure situation in Laos."

Several thousand rightist military officers, civil servants and other supporters of Premier Souvanna have been sent to Vientiane since July. Sources in Vientiane said few, if any, have returned.

According to police, Prince Panya, formerly the head of Laos's government-operated airline, said he swam the river in about an hour, supported by a large piece of plastic foam inserted in a bag wrapped around his body.

The Thailand-Laos border has been closed since last week, when a Thai river patrol boat ran aground on an island near Tha Bo following a gun battle with Pathet Lao troops on the Laotian shore.

Neutralist Prince Souvanna headed the coalition government that was set up under the 1973 Laos peace agreement.

Although he remains Premier in name, sources in the Laotian

capital of Vientiane said he has little to do with the running of the government. He now spends most of his time at his residence in the royal capital of Luang Prabang.

Vietnamese Hoang Guarded

BANGKOK, Nov. 26 (AP).—Police and troops guarded homes of Vietnamese refugees in a northeast province today after six of them were damaged by Thai students who accused the refugees of supporting Laos in the border conflict. Seven students were arrested.

Two persons were slightly injured in the incident 350 miles northeast of here, in Nong Khai Province, where 2,000 North Vietnamese have lived since fleeing their country in the early 1950s.

The police said the students broke into six homes that displayed portraits of Ho Chi Minh, the late North Vietnamese leader.

Police said the students called the portraits "obscene" and that a severely provocative act with well-planned preparation of the pro-American forces in Thailand.

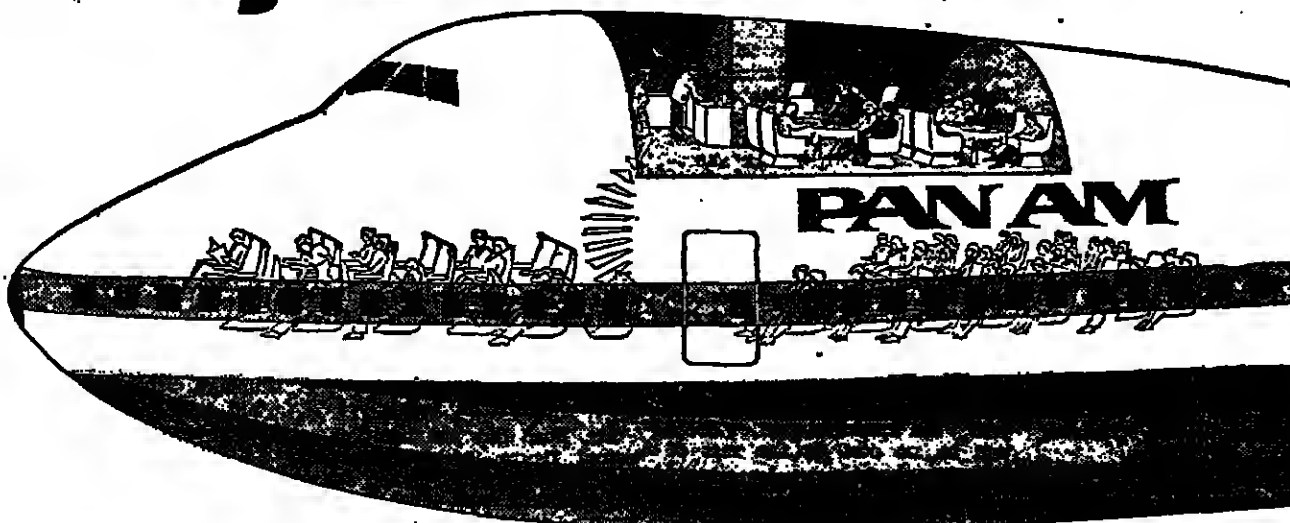
The students accused the refugees of supporting Laos during last week's shooting battle across the Mekong.

Thai Out Camboodian

BANGKOK, Nov. 26 (AP).—The government has given former Cambodian Premier in seven days to leave Thailand. That was indication he would seek asylum in the United States.

Sources said Mr. Tan, who was considered an unsupportive to the Thai government and a potential source of misunderstanding between Thailand and Cambodia, which recently initiated diplomatic relations.

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# Leaders As Fight Beirut Minister Program of

## May Refuse Some Questions

### Nixon Said Ready to Testify to Senate Intelligence Panel

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—President Richard Nixon has agreed to testify in the next 60 days before the Select Committee on Intelligence Activities but will refuse to answer certain questions, either involving the Fifth Amendment or self-incrimination, according to sources familiar with the investigation.



Sen. Hugh Scott

## Scott Reportedly Won't Seek Seat in Senate in '76

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Sen. Hugh Scott, the Pennsylvania Republican leader for the past six years, has decided not to seek re-election in 1976, according to well-placed sources.

Although the Pennsylvania senator refused to comment yesterday, friends and others in a position to know his plans have said that he will publicly announce his retirement next week.

The sources say he has all but abandoned his long-cherished dream of serving as U.S. ambassador to China for much the same reason that prompted his decision against running again—age (75), political uncertainty, his wife's health and recent allegations of scandal.

Sen. Scott's absence in the 1976 elections would set the stage for what is expected to be a fierce, intraparty struggle to succeed him as Senate Republican leader, and would leave only eight Republican incumbents in the 33 Senate races scheduled next year.

Sen. Scott's retirement would end a long, successful and often controversial political career that began when, as a 40-year-old Philadelphia lawyer, he was elected to the House of Representatives.

**Heavy Snow in Moscow**  
MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (AP)—Moscow's heaviest snowstorm in 10 years left 3 to 11 inches of snow on the ground this morning. Traffic was jammed on many snowed streets.

appearance before a congressional committee since becoming president in 1969. Throughout the Watergate case and since leaving office he has fended off attempts to call him before several House and Senate bodies.

President Ford's pardon of Mr. Nixon protects him against criminal prosecution for any actions while president. Mr. Nixon, by his own account, was, while vice president, the liaison officer between the Eisenhower administration and the CIA during the planning of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba. The pardon would not cover that period.

The testimony will be taken in California either late next month or in early January, according to the sources. There will be no broadcast coverage, but it may be open to reporters. If this testimony were to be taken in a closed session, there would be no bars to using it in a public report, according to the sources.

## Cover Operations

The committee wants to ask Mr. Nixon about cover operations while he was in office, including U.S. efforts to unseat President Salvador Allende of Chile.

The entire scope of the committee's planned questioning is not known, but the following areas are expected to be covered.

• Did President Nixon order an assassination or covert operation that led to the death of Mr. Allende in 1973? Did he, through secret channels, promote the coup that replaced the Chilean president that fall?

• What was Mr. Nixon's role in CIA support for Kurdish rebels in Iraq? According to evidence obtained by the House Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger overrode objections of the CIA and ordered the agency to secretly supply Kurdish rebels with Russian-made small arms. The move was at the request of the Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, according to reports.

• What was Mr. Nixon's role in ordering his aide Tom Charles Huston to prepare a new plan for internal security in the United States that would include burglaries, mail covers and extended electronic surveillance. Sources said Mr. Nixon's lawyers stated that their client believes his right to invoke executive privilege continued after he left the presidency. But "this is debatable," a source said.

## Nixon's Conditions

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, the committee's chairman, said today that he doubts it will agree to conditions laid down by Mr. Nixon in his offer to testify.

Sen. Church specifically cited the proposal that Mr. Nixon answer questions only before the "ranking members" of the committee—presumably Sen. Church and vice-chairman John Tower, R-Texas.

Sen. Church also said Mr. Nixon almost certainly would be required to testify under oath, a point not addressed in the proposal which Mr. Nixon's lawyer Herbert Miller submitted in writing to the committee.



U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan raising nameplate to make a point of order during UN debate. With him is Pearl Bailey, who made her first speech.

## Pearl Bailey Makes UN Debut, Calls Cuba Speech a Sour Note

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 26 (AP)—Singer Pearl Bailey made her debut in the General Assembly with a speech that the Cuban delegate said she should have sung and with an ad-lib encore in which she appealed for "truth, brotherhood and the will of God that everybody here should get together."

Miss Bailey—star of a Broadway revival of "Hello, Dolly!"—last week took an assignment as special adviser to the U.S. delegation here with the intention of taking part in assembly discussions that interest her. The first to interest her was yesterday's annual debate on colonialism.

After a Cuban delegate raised the issue of Puerto Rico's status, saying the island is under U.S. occupation and denied the right of self-determination, Miss Bailey retorted that Puerto Ricans have repeatedly and freely chosen their commonwealth status and that the United Nations has acknowledged it.

Cuba's Ricardo Alarcon accused Miss Bailey of reshaping old U.S. arguments and said it might have been more convincing if "we could have had it sung."

Miss Bailey replied: "I stand here under God's truth, in all honesty seeking nothing but truth, brotherhood and the will of God that everybody here should get together and get these bricks together." There was scattered applause, and some delegates shook Miss Bailey's hand. U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan hugged and kissed her, and praised her speech.

## Big Carriers Cheaper to Build Than Small Ones, Navy Finds

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (NYT).

A secret Navy study has concluded that the medium-sized nuclear-powered aircraft carrier proposed by the Defense Department would be more expensive and less effective than another nuclear-powered supercarrier.

The recently completed staff study, made available by congressional sources, establishes the battlelines for what is expected to be one of the most controversial issues in preparation of next year's defense budget. Upon the outcome of the controversy depends the basic course of the Navy into the 21st century.

Last August, then Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, trying

to reverse the postwar trend toward bigger, more expensive carriers, sought to redirect the Navy toward smaller carriers. His order was that the Navy come up with plans for a carrier that would have a standard displacement of about 50,000 tons in contrast to the 82,000-ton displacement of the Nimitz class supercarriers the Navy wanted to build. He also directed that the first "mini-carrier," as it came to be known, not cost more than a Nimitz-class carrier and that subsequent ships cost significantly less.

## Impossible to Meet

The Navy study concluded that it was impossible to meet the criteria of size and cost laid down by Mr. Schlesinger for a new class of medium carriers and that, in effect, it would be cheaper to continue building supercarriers costing \$2 billion a ship.

The study will provide the basis for recommendations that Adm. James Holloway 3d, the chief of naval operations, must submit within the next few weeks to the Defense Department on what kind of carrier should be included in next year's defense budget. The obvious hope of the Navy is that the policy direction laid down by Mr. Schlesinger will be reversed by his successor, Donald Rumsfeld, who was once a naval aviator.

The Navy made a comparative study of four different carriers—a 65,000-ton ship, a 65,000-ton ship, a 73,400-ton ship and a modified version of the Nimitz. All would be nuclear-powered, a concession made by Mr. Schlesinger which contributes significantly to the cost of the ships.

With the exception of the modified version of the Nimitz, all the ships, according to the Navy calculations, turned out to be \$400 million to \$600 million more expensive than building another Nimitz-class carrier. According to the study, even the follow-up ships would cost about the same as a Nimitz carrier.

The modified Nimitz version would cost about \$400 million less than a Nimitz carrier, which is estimated to cost \$2.08 billion in 1979 dollars.

In the event that the Defense Department votes another Nimitz-class carrier, it was evident from the study that the modified version had become the Navy's fallback position.

There was no detailed discussion in the 60-page study as to why smaller ships would cost more than a Nimitz-class carrier.

**Democrat Wins in Tenn.**  
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 26 (AP)—Democrat Clifford Allen won an easy victory yesterday over Republican Bob Olsen in a special election to fill a vacant seat in Congress. With 99 per cent of returns in from the 5th District, Mr. Allen had 45,380 votes to 24,278 for Mr. Olsen. The seat had always been held by a Democrat.

## In Light of Disclosure of Efforts to Discredit Him

### Justice Dept. Is Reviewing FBI Probe of Dr. King's Murder

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (WP).—Attorney General Edward Levi has instructed two top Justice Department officials to review the FBI's investigation of the Rev. Martin Luther King's assassination and consider whether it should be reopened.

A department spokesman said today that Mr. Levi took the step in light of last week's disclosures by the Senate Intelligence Committee of a concerted FBI undercover campaign to discredit Dr. King as a civil-rights leader, which began in the early 1960s and continued even after his death.

Mr. Levi ordered the review Monday in a brief note to assistant attorneys general Stanley Pottinger, head of the department's civil-rights division, and

Richard Thornburgh, who heads the criminal division.

The attorney general was quoted as instructing them "to review the file and to recommend to me whether the investigation should be reopened."

Department spokesman Robert Havel said that no deadline was set for the study, but that Mr. Levi ordered it started "at once."

Suggesting that the review was largely a precautionary measure, Mr. Havel emphasized that "it's not a reopening of the investigation." He said Mr. Levi has no reason to think the FBI probe of Dr. King's murder was anything but thorough.

Dr. King was killed on April 4, 1968, at the Lorraine Hotel in Memphis. The FBI investigation, conducted under federal civil-rights statutes, ended with the arrest in London some three months later of James Earl Ray. Ray subsequently pleaded guilty to the murder and is serving a 99-year prison term. He is appealing the conviction in the federal court, however, with charges that he was browbeaten into pleading guilty and that he was simply a "fall guy."

According to Mr. Havel, a civil-rights division lawyer who was involved in the original FBI investigation has told Mr. Levi it was "incredibly good."

Author Harold Weisberg, who now is serving as an investigator for Ray, has charged, however, that the review was really "the newest of efforts by the Department of Justice to continue hiding evidence in the King assassination" by keeping the FBI records under the protective mantle of a continuing inquiry.

## Kentucky Town Asks U.S. Help After Gas Leaks Ignite Sidewalks

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 26 (AP).—Officials of the western Kentucky town of Livermore became convinced that they had a serious problem with gas leaks when someone dropped a match and a sidewalk caught fire on Friday.

Leaky lines had been losing half the gas fed into the town of 1,500. Mayor Bob Girvin said yesterday, but it was the sidewalk fire that led to this week's influx of state officials and engineering experts, and to an application for federal help.

"It was in front of the post office," Mr. Girvin said. "It ignited up out of the cracks in the sidewalk from a dropped match. The fire extended for 20 or 30 feet." The blaze was quenched and no one was hurt.

"Our gas system has deteriorated over the years to the point where the city is unable to fix it," Mr. Girvin said. "We're talking about miles of gas lines, some made of old steam pipes and old floor pipes, haphazardly put in. Some aren't even recorded, they go back so far."

"They're talking about a whole new system," the mayor said of engineering studies. "They're talking in the neighborhood of half a million dollars."

Livermore doesn't have that kind of money. "We're losing 50 to 60 per cent of our gas," Mr. Girvin said. "There was a massive rise in cost and all of a sudden we found ourselves broke."

"This is heat and cooking to us," he said of the need for repairs. "We need an emergency grant to get it done."

## U.S. Trade Surplus in October Hit \$1.08 Billion—3d Highest

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (WP).

The nation's balance-of-trade surplus was \$1.08 billion last month, the third largest on record, as agricultural exports rose and imports remained virtually unchanged, the Department of Commerce reported today.

The United States is expected to run a peacetime record trade surplus of more than \$11 billion this year. Last year this country imported \$3.3 billion more than it exported, mainly because of sharply higher cost of oil imports dwarfed gains in exports due to two devaluations of the dollar, in 1971 and 1973.

Part of the huge surplus this year occurred because U.S. products are more competitive in world markets. This is not only because of the devaluations and because inflation was even more severe abroad than here, but also because the recession reduced U.S. demand for imports more severely than it curbed the rest of the world's demand for U.S. products.

Despite a sharp pickup in economic activity in the United States in the third quarter, the nation maintained a sizable balance of trade surplus as imports increased only slightly more than exports.

Many economists predicted that an economic recovery here would boost U.S. import demands and narrow the balance of trade surplus.

A Commerce Department analyst said that falling prices on many products that the United States imports may be masking a sharp increase in foreign buying by U.S. producers and consumers.

In July, August and September, the value of the nation's exports increased only 9 per cent when measured in current dollars. When measured in constant dollars—which removes the effect of price changes—imports rose 13 per cent.

Exports, on the other hand, rose about the same amount in current and constant dollars—7 per cent in constant dollars and 6.5 per cent in current dollars.

"The balance of trade is the biggest component of the overall balance of payments, which measures a country's entire financial relationships with the rest of the world."

In the long run a surplus in the balance of payments generally means that a country is producing goods that are competitive in the world markets. The United States, historically, has been a net exporter of goods and services and has used its earnings to finance other foreign activities such as tourism, maintenance of armed forces abroad and foreign aid.

In 1971 and again in 1972, the notan ran sizable trade deficits, mainly because the dollar was too expensive in terms of other currencies, which made U.S. exports too expensive and imports relatively cheaper. The two devaluations changed that and the nation ran a surplus in 1973, before falling back into deficit last year because of the oil-price jump.

Oil prices still remain a big portion of the U.S. import figures. Last month they fell a bit—from 20.9 million barrels in September to 19.5 million barrels—and the cost of the oil fell from \$23 billion to \$22 billion.

The biggest export gainer was

## France Holds A-Test Under Atoll in Pacific

PARIS, Nov. 26 (UPI).—France carried out a successful atomic test 2,000 feet underground today at the Pacific Ocean atoll of Fangataufa, the Defense Ministry said.

It was the second blast there since June 5, and the last one. The testing area will be closed and future underground tests will be held at the neighboring atoll of Mururoa, officials said. The two atolls are 800 miles southeast of Tahiti.

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## News Analysis

## Moscow Seeks Détente on Its Own Terms

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (NYT).—While the Soviet Union has committed itself to such goals of East-West accommodation as reduction of strategic arms and expansion of trade, it has also made it clear that détente will not be permitted to intrude on Moscow's ideological interests.

Put simply, the Kremlin has reserved the right to proselytize its Marxist gospel abroad through such devices as the support of national liberation movements while protecting it at home with a stiff quarantine against Western values.

Several recent activities have made the limits of détente look even starker, even taking into account a noticeable sharpening of the ideological line as the 25th congress of the Soviet Communist party approaches. In Africa, rising Western concern has been sounded over Soviet arms shipments to the Luanda government set up by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

These prompted Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to caution in a speech in Detroit Monday that "the United States does not remain indifferent to Soviet intervention in Angola and that its continuation 'must inevitably threaten other relationships.'"

Domestically, the Kremlin has resisted a freer flow of ideas and people as envisioned in the Helsinki declaration signed early last August. This most recently took the form of refusing to let Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, travel to Oslo to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

Yet Moscow, which defines détente literally as "the relaxation of international tension," has never relaxed its ideological stance. When President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France proposed in a visit last month that détente become ideological as well as political, Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev told him that "in-

ternational détente in no way puts an end to the struggle of ideas."

At the same time, the Kremlin has billed its vision of détente as the only rational course the world can follow. At a reception yesterday for the Czechoslovak party chief, Gustav Husak, Mr. Brezhnev said that all his Western critics could offer was a return to the cold war and to an even more risky balancing on the brink of a hot war.

For all its praise for the merits of détente, the Kremlin has been noncommittal about specific applications. Yet, it has been candid about the broader limitations. If détente was oversold, it was more likely at the U.S. end. During his visit last year to Moscow, former President Richard Nixon announced: "After a long period of confrontation, we moved to an area of negotiation; now we are learning co-operation." Such an assertion seemed to gloss over the very different aims of the two societies.

A case for confrontation could be made in Angola, where Moscow has committed itself with an abandon that prompted surprise in diplomatic quarters. Mr. Kissinger said that it was "difficult to reconcile this with

other relationships."

**U.S. Sets Off A-Blast Under Nevada Test Site**

YVOCA PLAT, Nev., Nov. 26 (UPI).—A nuclear device with a yield of less than 20 kilotons—one of the smallest in recent months—was detonated today beneath the Nevada Test Site.

The device, code named Leyden, was set off 1,970 feet below the surface, according to a spokesman for the Energy and Research Development Administration. It was the 15th announced test this year and the 31st since the limited test ban treaty of 1963.

the principles of coexistence that were signed in 1972 and declared that "we will never permit détente to turn into a subterfuge of unilateral advantage."

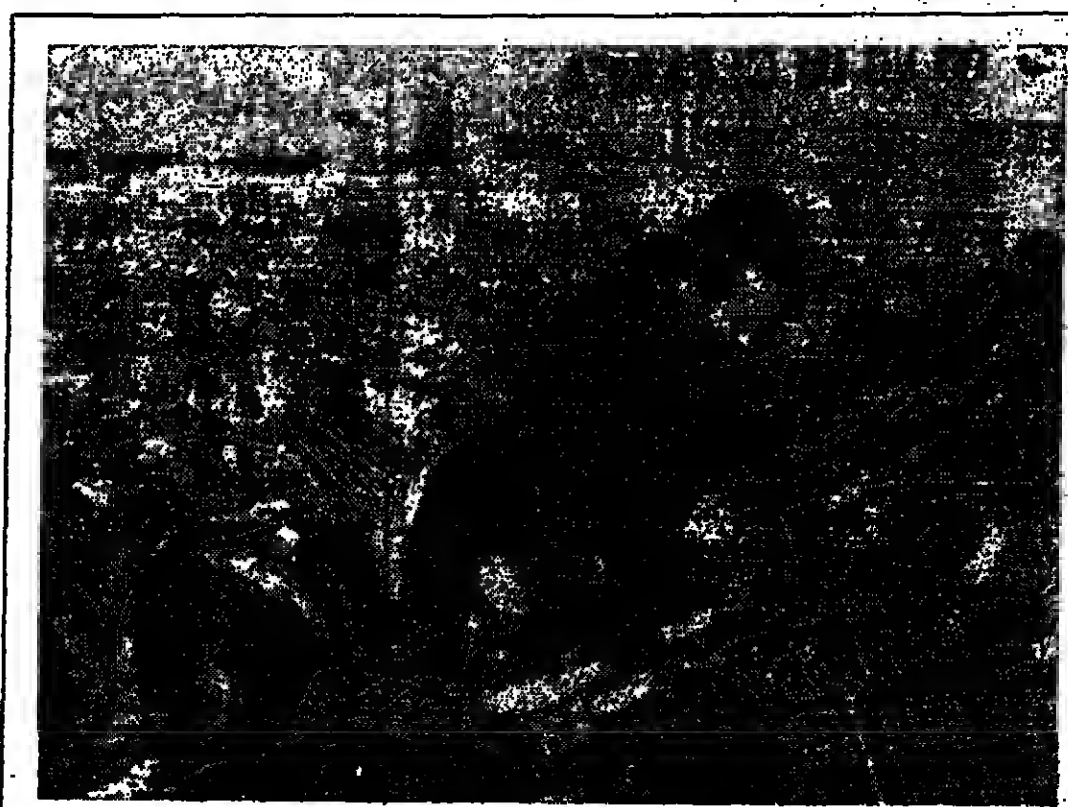
Nevertheless, Moscow clearly does not consider its support of Luanda inconsistent with its détente obligations. A precedent was set last spring in Indochina, where Communist victories did little more than ripple the waters of détente.

**Foreign Policy Priorities**  
Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko discussed foreign policy priorities in the September issue of the ideological journal *Kommunist*. He enumerated these as, foremost, strengthening of the solidarity of the Socialist bloc, then support of national liberation forces and finally détente with the capitalist countries.

Likewise, the Kremlin has continued to isolate Soviet society from any liberalizing effects falling out of the point of not telling the Russians that they would be eating bread made from U.S. grain. Mr. Brezhnev justified such an attitude at the European security conference in Helsinki, when he told the other leaders that the conference's major conclusion was that "it is only the people of each given state, and no one else, that has the sovereign right to resolve its internal affairs."

To be sure, the Russians have encountered their own frustrations with détente, particularly in the continuing difficulty of reaching a new strategic weapons agreement with the Americans. In discussing the deadlock with U.S. diplomats, Soviet officials have reportedly expressed patience.

Despite its calls to make détente irreversible, the Soviet Union has continued to perceive a relationship bedged with ideological escape clauses. It may not be what Americans thought they wanted, but for better or worse, it was the kind of détente they were offered.



**RAIL STRIKE IN JAPAN**—Bicycling commuters packed a parking space yesterday at a private, suburban Tokyo bus stop as they switched from publicly-owned trains and buses to other means of transportation on the first day of a 10-day strike by some 860,000 railway and other government workers who seek the right to strike.

## Sputnik Carries Tests of 4 Nations

MOSCOW, Nov. 26 (AP).—The Soviet Union has launched a satellite dubbed Biosputnik into orbit with experiments from four countries, including some sliced carrots and fish eggs from the United States.

The official Tass news agency said that Cosmos-232 was successfully launched yesterday and that

**Million Francs Stolen**  
CHALONS-S-MARNE, France, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Four armed men yesterday held up an armored car transferring cash from a supermarket to a bank here and escaped with 1 million francs (about \$227,000).

all its equipment was functioning normally today. The main purpose of the biological experiments was to study the effects of space on the growth of plants and animals. Czechoslovakia also contributed to the mission, which was designed by U.S. scientists, and the contributions symbolized the cooperative nature of the project.

## Latin Americans Urge Russia Join Atom Pact

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 26 (Reuters).—A majority of Latin American and Caribbean nations called on the UN General Assembly to urge the Soviet Union to join a treaty making Latin America a nuclear-weapon-free zone.

Introducing the brief 21-nation resolution in the Political Committee Monday, Ambassador Alfonso Garcia Robles of Mexico said Britain, the United States, France and China had already become parties to the protocol, and "it must be emphasized that for more than a year the Soviet Union has found itself absolutely isolated on this issue."

## 'Liberation' Theme Is Urged On the World Church Council

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NAIROBI, Nov. 26 (NYT).—A leading U.S. theologian urged the Fifth Assembly of the World Council of Churches, meeting here, to adopt an image of "Jesus the liberator" as a guiding principle in identifying the churches with the poor and the oppressed.

Robert Brown, a Presbyterian clergyman who teaches at Stanford University and the Pacific School of Religion, told 747 delegates and 1,500 guests yesterday that in his view "there is convergence today between the Biblical view of Jesus as liberator and the cry of oppressed peoples for liberation."

The question of how Christians should relate to movements for political and economic revolution, particularly outside the Western world, has emerged as the central theme in the early stages of the 16-day assembly gathered at the Kenyatta Conference Center here.

The activist theme at the present time of widespread unrest on this continent has gained particular significance here and is being closely followed by outside observers.

Many African Christians believe that a strong liberation stand by the assembly would not only reflect a proper religious position but also gain considerable popular support for the churches in Africa. Dr. Brown spelled out his views to a largely receptive audience in the spacious wood-paneled main assembly hall. Reading the second half of his talk in Spanish as a gesture of recognition of the Third World, Dr. Brown suggested that Christians must be willing to suffer divisiveness to fulfill their purpose.

"We will find ourselves divided at Nairobi over the application of Jesus' message to racism or evangelism or ecumenism or sexism," he said.

Splits have occurred over the council's program to combat racism, a program which has, since

1969, supplied humanitarian aid to revolutionary groups, mainly in Africa.

Opponents of such direct intervention, including many conservative Protestants and a large segment of Orthodox members, contend that the church should chiefly seek to influence societies by personal example and spiritual emphasis.

The debate also had raised the question whether the churches should advocate violence as a strategy for social change. The council embraces both those who accept the concept of force and those, especially from the historic "peace" churches, such as the Quakers, who reject all forms of coercion.

## Six Men Wound Indian Envoy in Dacca; Four Slain

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26 (AP).—India's high commissioner to Bangladesh was reported out of danger today after an assassination attempt in Dacca that further strained relations between the neighboring nations.

Samar Sen, 61, was attacked by six young men as he arrived for work this morning and suffered a bullet wound in the abdomen, Indian officials said.

Bangladesh police guarding the commissioner killed four of the assailants and wounded and captured the other two in what Bangladesh referred to as an attempted kidnapping.

**Nigeria Fears 25 Died**  
LAGOS, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Twenty-five persons were feared drowned yesterday after a boat caught fire while crossing a lagoon at Ibeju, 40 miles east of Lagos, police said.

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## British Program Praised

## Energy Agency Rates U.S. Poorest in Oil Conservation

By James Goldborough

PARIS, Nov. 26 (UPI)—A year after its founding, the International Energy Agency has compiled a confidential scorecard rating the 17 members on their energy performance since the 1973 oil embargo and price increases.

Because of the varied performance of the members, the agency voted not to release the report. "It would have been humiliating for some nations," said an agency source. The United States, however, with the lowest score of the 17, favored releasing the results.

The IEA was set up under U.S. sponsorship last year as a reaction to the quadrupling of oil prices. Its members include the major industrialized countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, including France.

**U.S. Rating Woeful**

Despite its diplomatic leadership in this area, the United States has a rating in the report that is woeful, approached only by Canada and Switzerland, also rated but on lower scales.

The U.S. program is "neither as comprehensive nor comprehensive," says the report. Congress is condemned for "not moving rapidly," and the administration's conservation proposals are dismissed as providing "few major structural changes."

The United States is criticized for having "no standards, no incentives, almost no taxes" that would reduce energy consumption. "The American program," it states, "must overcome an extremely high per capita historical energy consumption pattern."

The 18-page report makes no mention of the U.S. energy bill, since it is unclear what the final bill will look like. The current House-Senate bill, if accepted by the President, would roll back oil prices now and raise them after next year's elections.

**Comprehensive Program**

At the top of the energy class is Britain, which the agency says has "one of the most comprehensive conservation programs in the IEA." The British are praised for decontrolling fuel prices, adding a 25-per-cent gasoline tax, imposing higher rates for electricity consumption, adopting compulsory heating levels, offering loans for energy investment, credits for housing insulation, imposing restrictions on electrical display advertising and starting a \$4-million publicity campaign.

Most of the 17 nations fall in between the U.S. and British extremes. If Britain were given a B-plus for conservation and the United States a D-minus, only a handful of others would rate Bs or Ds.

Switzerland has low marks and is criticized for having no conservation program, no federal requirements and little statistical data. The only thing positive about the Swiss program, says the report, is that energy is priced at world prices.

Equally bad is Canada, which is told that it must reduce its trend toward an increasing level of energy consumption per capita. Canada is "hindered by gas and oil prices controlled below world levels," says the report. The Canadian program "lacks any major incentive for industry to conserve, auto efficiency standards, home construction and waste management standards."

If that were not enough, Canada is told that its "political system has caused difficulties since the authority for many actions is lodged at the province level."

**Other Low Marks**

Other nations receiving low marks are Austria, "Only one or two part-time people are co-ordinating conservation programs at the federal level," Norway ("No substantial conservation measures in the industrial, building or transportation sectors") and Spain ("Highway construction continues to be emphasized").

Several nations receive high ratings. Italy is praised for its "noteworthy program," by IEA conservation standards. The IEA approves of Italy's high gasoline taxes and progressively increasing electricity rates. There is a car tax based on engine size and Italian car makers produce "the highest auto efficiency average in Europe." Italy also has a "highly subsidized public transportation system," notes the report.

Both West Germany and Japan receive high marks, the former for reducing oil consumption last year by 10 per cent, the best IEA performance. "Even before the embargo," states the report, "the country had high oil taxes, no price controls and a high degree of industrial efficiency."

The Japanese program appears satisfactory to the agency, which wonders, however, why the Japanese programs remain voluntary instead of compulsory. Special mention goes to Japanese gasoline taxes, a \$24-million research and development program, electrifica-

tion of railroads and gradual shifting away from automobile transportation. "Very little energy is used in residential and commercial buildings," notes the report.

The remaining six countries in the agency, Sweden, Turkey, Ireland, Belgium, Denmark and New Zealand, receive mixed marks. Turkey probably comes out with the best score of the lot because of the "low energy intensiveness" of its economy. "As the economy grows, energy consumption will obviously need to increase," states the report somewhat gloomily.

Belgium, New Zealand and Sweden are commended more for good intentions than any specific measures. Denmark does somewhat better, earning a comment that it has "one of the finest systems for the utilization of heat produced from power plant waste heat."

Ireland is congratulated for raising its gasoline prices by 30 per cent, though the Irish are chastised for still diverting 25 per cent of their energy requirements to transportation.

France, the one major Western European nation not in the IEA, probably would have received about a B-minus had it been rated. Though not participating, the French have taken several steps to reduce consumption, including home-heating rationing, a tax on fuel oils and higher gasoline taxes. In addition, the French imposed an \$11-billion ceiling on the amount they would spend for imported oil this year, which because of the recession was not reached.

In its accompanying report, the IEA pointed out that its first review exercise had "been useful" and that in the future, yearly reports would be made.



UP, UP AND AWAY—Roy Schmitz acted on his first impulse and climbed onto the roof of his front-end loader when polar bears swarmed over his machine at the Alberta Game Farm near Edmonton, Canada. The bears left and the driver went back to his job.

## N. Korea Defaulting on Non-Red Trade Debts

By Sam Jamieson

TOKYO, Nov. 26.—An attempt by North Korea to lessen its technological dependence on the Soviet Union appears to have ended in ruin, with nine non-Communist trading partners as victims.

A well-informed executive of a large Japanese trading company, who has visited the North Korean capital Pyongyang, disclosed in an interview that North Korean President Kim Il Sung in July ordered an end to all but the most essential imports to curtail his country's rising trade debts.

The Pyongyang government had turned to the non-Communist world for technology and manufacturing equipment in 1970. The move to decrease reliance on the Soviet Union reportedly came after Moscow attempted to use trade as a political weapon to line up North Korea in the Sino-Soviet conflict.

For a few years, North Korean trade with its non-Communist partners picked up considerably. But the trade now has turned sour, and the non-Communist nations have been left unpaid debts. The Kremlin is seen as the major factor.

## Soviet Oil Prices

Prices the Russians charged for petroleum reportedly were raised to world levels and North Korea was forced to divert exports of iron ore and nonferrous metal ores, two of its main foreign exchange earners, to China and the Soviet Union to pay for petroleum imports. (China, however, was reported still to be selling petroleum to North Korea at reduced rates.)

Last year, North Korea exported to Japan less than half of the iron ore it had contracted to ship. Japanese trade statistics showed that no shipments at all were made for nine months from October last year to July.

Overall Japanese imports for the first nine months of this year were running 45 per cent behind last year—indicating the existence of bottlenecks in North Korea's economy. The trend appeared to contradict claims made in October by North Korea that a six-year economic plan had been completed a year ahead of schedule.

Unpublished Japanese trade statistics for the months of August and September backed up the disclosure by the trading company executive of Mr. Kim's curtailment of exports. Exports from Japan suddenly declined to an annual average of \$106 million in those two months, compared with a rate three times as high earlier in the year.

## Overdue Loans

A source in the Bank of Japan estimated that Japan has about

\$200 million worth of outstanding trade loans to North Korea. Of this amount, \$97 million is already overdue for repayment.

Eight other non-Communist nations—France, West Germany, Austria, Sweden, Finland, Italy,

Switzerland and Denmark—are demanding repayment of overdue debts and either cutting off or threatening to cut off governmental guarantees for trade credits.

North Korea's delinquent debts to non-Communist nations reportedly were estimated at \$420 million after a group of the nation's creditors met in October. That figure coincided closely with an estimate of North Korean liabilities made by South Korea's foreign exchange bank. It calculated that non-Communist trade debts amounting to \$438.2 million which North Korea incurred on past deals would come due in the 1973-1975 period.

North Korea had been importing goods from non-Communist nations on terms which called for a 10-per-cent payment when a contract was signed, another 10 per cent when the goods were shipped, and the balance to be paid in three years.

France has the second largest amount of outstanding credits to North Korea—\$150 million, of which more than \$40 million already was in arrears, according to the Korean exchange bank. Delinquent debts to Britain were put at \$22 million by the South Korean bank.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Jailing of American as Spy Strains U.S.-Yugoslav Ties

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, Nov. 26 (UPI)—U.S.-Yugoslav relations have been clouded in connection with a disclosure today that an American was arrested on espionage charges while visiting this country last July and was sentenced in a secret trial to seven years' imprisonment.

Disclosure of the case by the man's family and his U.S. employer had been delayed until now, in hopes that diplomatic measures would secure his freedom. But such hopes appear to have evaporated.

Since the arrest of László Tóth, 43, a resident of Loveland, Colo., last July 31, U.S. officials have been denied any access to him or even any specific information about his case.

**Protests Rebuffed**

U.S. Ambassador Laurence S. Herman told U.S. correspondents here today that his many appeals and protests to senior Yugoslav government officials regarding the case had been rebuffed. He added:

"Obviously, among friends we do not talk about retaliatory steps. But it's obvious this will affect our relations."

Mr. Tóth is laboratory manager of the Great Western Sugar Co. of Loveland, the largest processor of beet sugar in the United States.

Of Hungarian origin, Mr. Tóth was born in the province of Vojvodina, in northern Yugoslavia, and was a Yugoslav citizen until he was naturalized as an American in 1973. His wife is also of Yugoslav birth and a naturalized American.

Yugoslavia apparently never granted Mr. Tóth permission to renounce his Yugoslav citizenship, however, and he is, thus, still a Yugoslav citizen in Belgrade's eyes.

Mr. Tóth was making a visit to his native province in July and was arrested immediately after taking a photograph of the sugar refinery at Vides, where he had once been employed before emigrating to the United States.

The machinery in the plant itself was said to have been supplied by West Germany and ex-

perts here say that no sensitive or secret technology could have been involved.

The Yugoslav government has limited its replies to all queries to a statement that Mr. Tóth was sentenced under Article 105 of the Penal Code. The article is a general one covering all forms of espionage, political, military, economic or any other kind.

Yugoslav officials decline even to say when or where the trial took place, although it is known to have been in September and this month. Sentence was passed Nov. 6.

During the last two years—and particularly in recent months—Yugoslav secret police have apparently been given sweeping authority to make hundreds and perhaps thousands of arrests of persons suspected of any kind of politically "hostile activity" or spying.

A large proportion of the arrests has been directed against what the government regards as a legion of its enemies—the Yugoslav émigré communities abroad. Mr. Tóth is not known here to have been politically active in any way.

His sentence has struck many persons here as extraordinarily harsh, even under the espionage laws. It is assumed that President Tito himself directed the case and form of proceedings against Mr. Tóth, and barred U.S. access to information about the case.

It, therefore, seems possible that President Tito's government is seeking some end rather than merely the punishment of a suspected spy.

Paradoxically, Yugoslavia is currently pressing the United States for assistance in developing its technology. Commercial relations between the two countries have been good in recent years.

The Tóth case indicates that in the prevailing uncertain atmosphere here the tens of thousands of Americans of Yugoslav birth who visit this country each year can no longer rely on U.S. protection against arbitrary arrest and long imprisonment by Yugoslav authorities.

## Ford Orders CIA To Testify on 1973 Chile Coup

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI)—The White House has said that President Ford has ordered intelligence officials to answer questions about secret U.S. intervention in Chile's politics for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, but only in closed session.

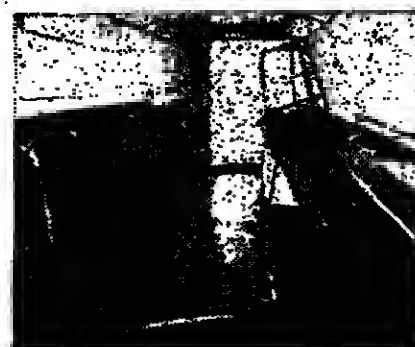
Asked about a CBS report that CIA and other intelligence officials were directed not to testify in public sessions scheduled next week, a White House spokesman said Monday. "The President directed all officials of the government who had knowledge of the Chilean operations to cooperate fully... and to testify in executive session."

Asked why they would not be allowed to testify in open session, the spokesman said the President "wants to keep the information controlled in some responsible manner."

CBS quoted the committee chairman, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, as saying details of the intervention would be made public anyway by committee staff investigators based on the documents and testimony already taken in executive session.

The panel is turning to Chile and allegations that U.S. agents were involved in the 1973 coup that toppled Marxist President Salvador Allende, who was slain in the military take-over.

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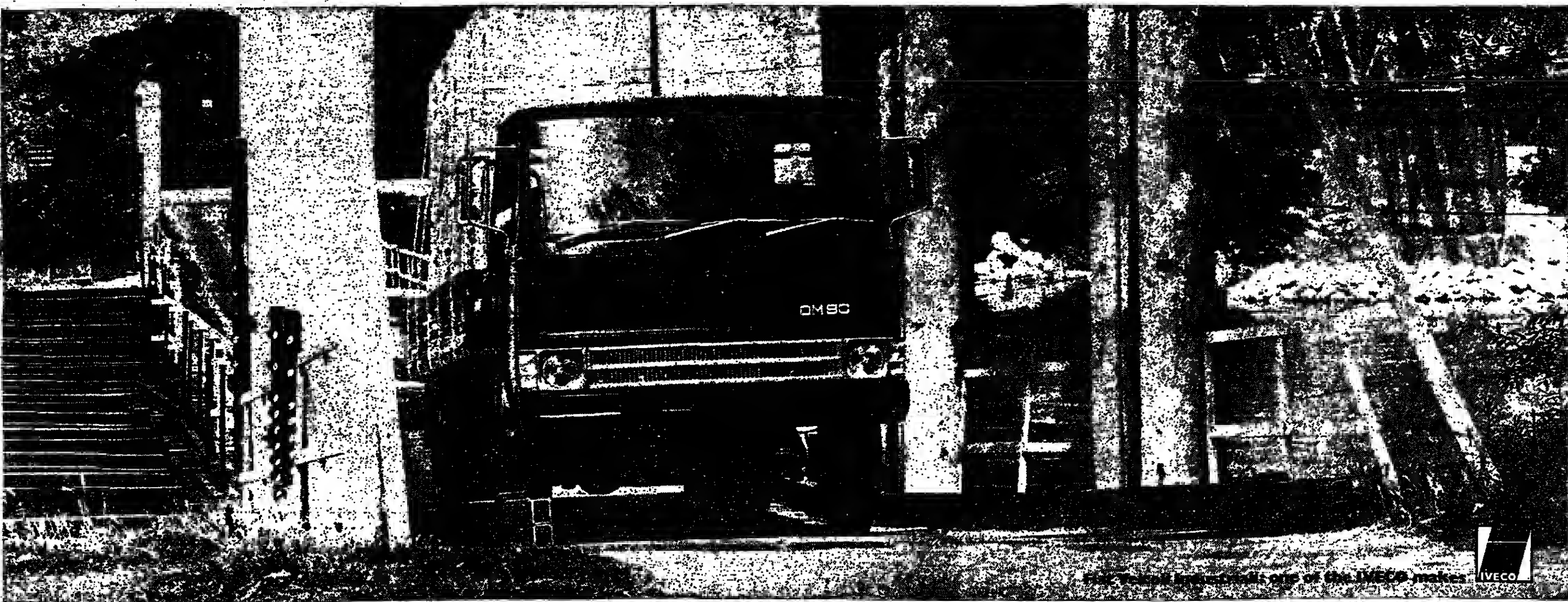
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## Questions on Thanksgiving

A day of thanksgiving is deeply rooted in the U.S. tradition. And for a people to whom so much has been given—albeit never without thought and work, and seldom without high payment in resources, human and material—it was only natural that there should be a national expression of gratitude to whatever power had bestowed such gifts.

To many nations, it would seem that the United States has still very much to be thankful for, and most Americans would probably agree. Yet there are gnawing questions on this Thanksgiving Day of 1975—the knowledge that there is too much poverty within a wealthy land; that there is less freedom for too many Americans who have been assured that theirs is a free government; that limits are being set upon a growth that once seemed limitless, and that racism is high among groups within the nation.

And the world at large shows many of these same elements of mistrust and discontent, often to a far greater degree than the United States experiences them. Yet, by the nature of a shrunken planet, these troubles cannot be kept away by even vast oceans. This is a troubled world, one that is difficult for even the most fortunate to accept as a safe or hopeful environment. For what, then, should one be thankful?

Perhaps that little group which celebrated the first Thanksgiving in 1623, on the outermost fringe of a great, unknown continent, where feral and potentially hostile warriors abounded in the dark forests, could tell us. For them, the world was also in turmoil—the England from whence they had come would soon be plunged into a bloody civil

war. It was not so long since France had ended "forty years of war and massacres," and already the Thirty Years War had begun to ravage Central Europe. Soon Sweden and France would take part. Yet the surviving Pilgrims were content to give thanks that they had lived through three winters—and seemed prepared to endure many more.

It is curious that a devout people, who believed in an omnipotent deity, would give sincere thanks for what was at best small (if decisive) gifts of survival, while a generation of far less faith should hesitate to express its gratitude for far more. Perhaps it was because the God of the Pilgrims, as they knew Him, chastized those He loved, and moved in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. Today, so much of what the human race aspires to—and fears—are the products of human wisdom and folly. And, oddly, men expect more from themselves today than the Pilgrims required of their God.

Yet, whatever or whoever has granted such measures of peace and comfort as humanity can enjoy today deserves gratitude. Rebellion against injustice has its role; concrete efforts to reform inequities of matter and the spirit are necessary. But for one day, there should be thanks for the good here on earth. One period of gratitude—before the world's work and the world's struggle is resumed. The idea of Thanksgiving Day does raise questions—but they are not unanswerable for most of those who have some love, some measure of sustenance, some degree of enjoyment of this strange and wonderful globe on which humanity makes its uncertain way.

## A Russian 'Vietnam'?

The most important political event of the year in the Third World is the Kremlin's burgeoning intervention in the Angolan civil war. Nothing faintly like it has been seen since the period 10 years ago when the United States started sinking deeply into the quagmire of Vietnam. Now as then, a great power is committing military supplies and manpower to help a favored client in a local struggle for power. Now as then, the other great power is coming more or less reluctantly to the support of the other side. It is, frankly, inconceivable that the Russians will end up putting half a million men ashore in Angola. But already they seem to have furnished some hundreds of "advisers," plus tens of millions of dollars in military supplies, plus a few thousand Cuban proxies to take a role in or at least near the actual battle. From a random and intermittent guerrilla conflict, the struggle in Angola has become—thanks mostly to Moscow—the most savage war currently going on in the world.

What is behind this rampant Soviet adventurism? Why has the Kremlin gone halfway to the South Pole to all but openly commit its prestige to the fortunes of a rather routine African politician, the Popular Movement's Agostinho Neto, who may or may not remain a loyal client when—or if—he establishes real power? Angola does offer certain conventional great-power lures: a good Atlantic port opening on the sea lanes around the Cape, oil and minerals in apparently plentiful quantities, the opportunity to stick a thumb in China's eye. One wonders, though, if the real point of a Soviet policy is not something else. Moscow perhaps sees a post-Vietnam international setting in which its own power is waxing and U.S. power, or U.S. resolve, is on the wane. Angola may be a test case to establish how

much Soviet intervention the international traffic will now bear.

Since Angola is important in itself, and since the Soviet performance does suggest an experiment in power-flexing, it makes a difference how the United States responds. We would not want the United States to stand idly by while the Russians play out their imperialistic game. That would be an invitation to further power plays. But we doubt the need and correctness of getting back into covert competition with Moscow, as the United States—so far with uncertain results—is in fact doing in Angola. The United States would do better to come before the international community with clean hands, produce the evidence of Soviet intervention, and use the means of diplomacy and public pressure to call on the Russians to go home. Surely some members of the Third World understand their own self-interest in discouraging great-power military interventions. Secretary of State Kissinger was entirely correct to warn the other day that Soviet intervention in Angola is inconsistent with professions of détente.

Alternately, President Ford could consider being frank with the U.S. people. He could, for instance, send up a message to Congress saying that it matters, for the following good strategic, economic and political reasons, which group of Angolans runs Angola, and that the United States should consider supporting a modest open program to give a little help to its friends. Why not? If the case for support cannot survive disclosure and debate, then let that be the end of it. Meanwhile, the important thing to do is to keep the eyes of the world sharply focused on exactly what the Russians are up to in Angola.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Boycott the Boycott

One of the most persistent Arab illusions, ever since the establishment of modern Israel, has been that the new state would shrivel and wither away if the surrounding Arab states would withhold from it all normal economic exchange. For nearly three decades there has not been even the most basic intercommunication—postal, telephone or transport—between Israel and the Arab states nearby (except in the limited case of Jordan-West Bank). Later the ideology of boycott was extended to third countries; loyalty to the Arab cause demanded severing commercial relations with foreign companies conducting significant business with Israel.

For most of these decades the boycott was honored largely in the breach. When an Arab government really wanted to do business with a foreign company, it did so despite the blacklist, scarcely bothering with a face-saving rationalization.

Since 1973 and the vast buildup of oil dollars in the Middle East, however, the boycott has emerged as a potentially serious threat—not so much to Israel directly, but to U.S. and other countries' trading interests pressed to adhere to offensive and discriminatory

conditions set by their newly wealthy clients. The Ford administration has belatedly recognized that the Arab boycott can no longer be dismissed as an irrational irritant. Starting on Monday, U.S. exporters and related companies—including banks—will be barred from "answering or complying in any way" with anti-Israel or anti-Jewish conditions set by foreign buyers. Establishing legal penalties of fines or loss of export privileges, the new regulations replace a weak and sporadically enforced requirement that companies report any demands upon them to the Commerce Department.

The Arabs' direct boycott of Israel is a self-defeating vestige in an era when leading Arab politicians proclaim their sincerity in desiring to live in peace; its extension to third countries is a crude attempt at blackmail. Like any blackmail, it succeeds only if the intended victim allows it to succeed. Stringent enforcement of the new regulations will make it clear that the United States will not acquiesce and will enforce punishment against compliance in economic blackmail.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

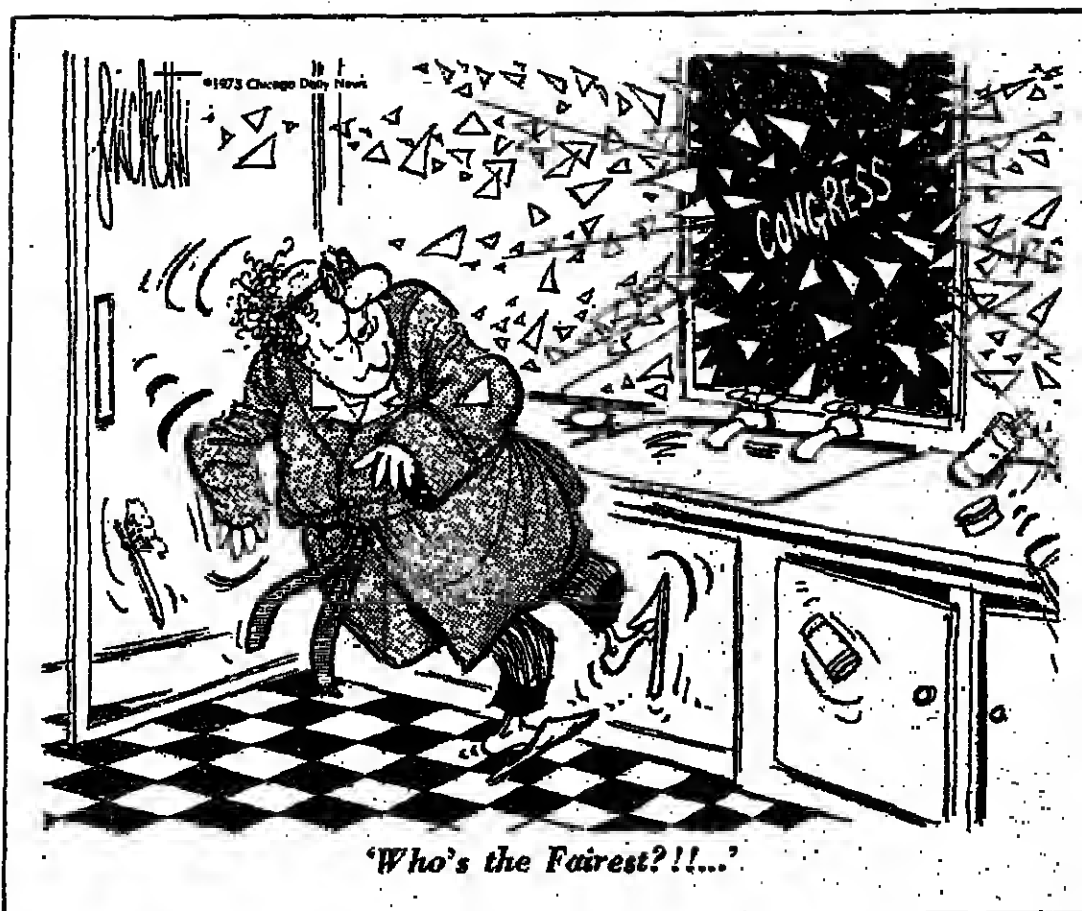
November 27, 1900

WASHINGTON.—In connection with efforts to suppress the Filipino movement, evidence has been found to show not only that the Filipinos have been furnished with guns of German and English make, but that they have been getting American weapons as well. A rigid investigation is being made by the War Department, which is expected to produce some sensational disclosures.

#### Fifty Years Ago

November 27, 1925

WASHINGTON.—While the local police are striving to enforce the new traffic rules and chasing petty violators, the nation's capital is experiencing a crime wave. Daylight holdups become daily occurrences. Residences and stores are being robbed with startling regularity. The situation has aroused serious protests from all sections of the city about the delinquency of the police.



## Rockefeller's New Freedom

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—It is easy to get the impression these days that Vice-President Rockefeller is reduced to attending funerals and presiding over the Senate, an equally melancholy chore, but in fact he may be coming into his most useful year in Washington.

By deciding to take himself out of the race for the Republican vice-presidential nomination next year, a wise and timely defensive play, he may have lost a job but found himself. He is free at last to say what he thinks, both in the private councils of the government and in public, to speak out for the honor of the mind. The preliminary indications are that he intends to do just that.

He has already sounded off, vaguely and tentatively, for federal aid to New York City, and much more boldly against the Ford-Reagan drift to the right in the Republican party. But while he has always argued for his true convictions inside the Ford administration, outside he apparently has felt that to be influential he had to be discreetly political and almost invisible. Now he is back on the central ground where he has made his greatest contributions to U.S. national life.

### Loyal to Party

It is not too much to say about Rockefeller that in recent years he has been more loyal to his party than to himself. Like most liberals, he became disenchanted with the assumptions of the welfare state in his last years in Albany, but, unlike most of them, he put himself to the hard task of trying to think through alternatives to the New Deal policies of the Democratic party and the nostalgic Hooverish longings of his own party.

If there is one thing that has marked his career, other than his role as the unrequited lover of the Republican party, it is his fascination with the future. This goes back a very long time. Franklin Roosevelt brought him here when he was a young man in the 1930s, because Rockefeller insisted even then that geography was more important than ideology, and that in the long run, the security of the United States depended in large part on the strength of the Western Hemisphere and the common interests and development of the United States, Canada and the Latin American nations.

At the old inter-American office in the Commerce building here in Roosevelt's time, as assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs under President Truman, as chief whip with Adlai Stevenson and Tom E. A. at the founding of the UN in San Francisco, Rockefeller was in the forefront of the struggle to establish, not only a U.S. system of political and economic security, but a new world order.

### Prophetic Record

It is startling now to read his Godkin Lectures at Harvard, delivered almost a generation ago, or the Rockefeller brothers' reports a little later on the problems before the Western world and what had to be done about them. Even the modern generation of futurists may not have a more prophetic record.

### Letters

#### Wrong or Naïve?

Re "U.S. Officials Say Tie to Chile is Weakened by Rights Issues," *Nov. 26*.

Were those words meant as a joke or have "U.S. officials" given in once again to pressures from the Soviet Union, whose attempt to use Chile as a springboard into South America failed miserably? If "we" are so concerned with "rights issues" in Chile, why then are we practicing détente with a nation which has murdered more of its citizens than any other, with the exception of Communist China? After 50 years of oppression in the Soviet Union there are still 10,000 political prisoners in jails and institutions. This shows that under Marxism and Maoism there is no room for free thought. We are sacrificing countries which are on our side, we have sacrificed Mr. Schindler, we

Also, when Rockefeller resigned as governor of New York, it was to study, analyze and organize the "critical choices" before the nation in the last years of the 1970s and the coming decade of the 1980s. Ironically, a member of that commission was Gerald Ford, who was so impressed by Rockefeller's visions of the future that he chose him as his vice-president, and then abandoned him in the 1976 struggle for the presidency.

All this is history now, and there was, in any event, a good argument for rejecting a 67-year-old vice-president in favor of a younger man next year, but, in the process, Rockefeller has been liberated to do what nobody else is now doing in either party: to concentrate on defining the critical domestic and foreign policy issues of the last years of this decade.

Whenever Rockefeller has been faithful to this task of mobilizing the best brains of the country to analyze the complex economic and political problems of the future, he has been comfortable and successful. Whenever, in his eagerness to put his ideas into action, he has put political ambition ahead of everything else, he has been uncomfortable, sometimes unfaithful to his convictions, and unsuccessful.

He is not, of course, wholly free, even now. He is still the deputy to a President, fighting for nomination against Reagan's challenge on the right, and for election against a Democratic challenge in the center and on the left, but, at least, Rockefeller

is now free for the first time since he came to Washington to discuss the rapidly changing and puzzling questions of the future, and he has at his disposal all the careful work of his "critical choices" committees, whose analyses and recommendations have never been made public.

### No Conflicts

This need not bring him into personal conflict with his President, and it would be out of character if he did so. He never even broke with Nixon, whom he detested, and he wouldn't attack Ford, whom he respects. But he has a chance now, he is even independent enough now to be more candid and truthful about basic issues from a more elevated platform than almost anybody else in U.S. public life.

Most of the rest of the prominent candidates are caught up in the tangles of politics, gnawing on old bones, muttering darkly about our perplexing problems and appealing to old dreams for a world that is gone or a world that never will be in our time.

But Rockefeller has the information, and the platform, to lift the present deplorable level of our national political debate up to the living edge of the future. On the political level, his age is an almost insurmountable handicap, but, on the philosophical level, it is an advantage. And the question is whether he will seize it, or go on being a "good guy" and camp unhappily amidst the prevailing disorder he deplors in private.

## Western Communism Poses Threat to Kremlin

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—A new Soviet condemnation of Western Communist attempts to gain power by democratic means shows that the debate which flared up on this issue in the summer is far from over.

Moscow now warns its Western comrades against "impossible" compromises with democratic parties for the sake of "gaining an extra ally or an extra thousand votes in elections." The warning is obviously directed to the Italian and French Communist parties, which had already rejected a similar message, conveyed to them by a Pravda article in August, as interference in their internal affairs. Yet Moscow continues to rub them up the wrong way—even though, at the same time, it has been trying to cajole them into attending the European Communist conference which Leonid Brezhnev hoped to convene before the Soviet Party congress next February. Why should the Kremlin cut off its nose to spite its face?

One possible explanation is to be found in the Kremlin succession crisis, which would naturally lead—as similar crises have led in the past—to the quickening of internal debates and to the intensification of factional fights. It certainly seems as if some forces in the Kremlin have been trying to make it more difficult for Brezhnev to get what he wants. He has set his heart both on a summit with President Ford,

and on a European Communist conference, but the obstacles to both seem to be increasing as the date of the Soviet party congress approaches.

### Brezhnev's Hopes

Brezhnev was hoping that the two international meetings could be used to bolster his image as an active, successful party leader who deserves to stay on in his job so that he could carry on and develop his good work. By the same token, his opponents may wish to show, by preventing the summit meetings, that his illness has made it difficult for him to accomplish his declared objectives, that he is not as active or successful as a leader should be—and perhaps it is time for a change.

But the struggle over policies is as real as the struggle for power, and the two are inextricably intertwined, as they have always been in the Kremlin. The Italian Communist party has let it be known that it regards the earlier Pravda article "as evidence of a debate going on in the Soviet Union." But the Pravda article was written by a relatively minor functionary, Konstantin Zorodov, the editor of the World Marxist Review. This latest article was written by a far more senior official, Vadim Zagladin, who is in charge of the Soviet Communist party's department which deals with other Communist parties. He is personally involved in the making of Politburo decisions—and in its disputes.

Coming from him, the condemnation of the electoral preoccupations of Western Communists sounds almost like a statement of policy. But the same issue of the periodical *The Working Class* and the *Contemporary World* which carries Zagladin's article also has another story on the subject—which seems to point in a different direction.

Zagladin warns Western Communist parties against drawing so close to the democratic parties of their countries that the Communists lose their identity. The Communists' new electoral preoccupations, he argues, would cause the party to lose its "revolutionary" character. He further warns them against the wrong kind of alliance with non-Communist parties. "Questionable strategems never produce stable results," he says. Even if their policies should result in temporary gains, "a stiff price must be paid later."

JEANNE BRODY.

### After Mao and Chou

## Analyzing the Problem Of Succession in China

By John K. Fairbank

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Speculation about who will succeed Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai as China's leaders is a necessary function of responsible journalism, but much of the current speculation tells us as much about U.S. ignorance of China as it tells us about Chinese realities.

To recall that China some decades ago was "merely a geographical expression" rather than an organized state is not a reference to Chinese facts, so much as a vague recollection of the Japanese militarists' misconceptions of the 1930s.

To wonder if China after Mao will again break up into the "hostile fiefdoms of rival warlords" recalls the disunity of the 1920s but overlooks historical forces that have been at work both before and since that time. The invoking of historical precedents can lead one back even before the 1920s. The recent Chinese campaign to criticize Confucius went back 2,400 years.

The Chinese succession problem can be approached in two ways. The Chinese have held onto power until death supervened. This tradition of gerontocracy has been fostered by certain basic ideas like the inbred Chinese respect for age and certain institutional factors like the networks of accumulated personal ties. There is nothing strange in Mr. Mao's and Mr. Chou's hanging on till the end.

The great majority of these successors were efficient and uncontested—the new ruler took over without violence and was accepted as legitimate. To be sure, the third Ming ruler rebelled and usurped the throne, the third Ching emperor is thought to have done so too (several of his brothers died in prison), but on the whole, even when the Ching (Manchu) dynasty took over from the Ming in 1644, the succession was effected with less violence than contemporary Europe was accustomed to in every generation.

The European nations in fact grew strong fighting, and the greater success of the Chinese in avoiding violence contributed to their later being victimized by the belligerent Europeans.)

What if one now tries to take account of the innovations of the modern revolution? No people have ever effected greater changes in their society and policy than the Chinese people since 1949. To say that these enormous changes have been achieved by China's new spirit of mass nationalism is an understatement because the Western term "nationalism" was invented in Europe to designate political subunits within the overall unity of Western civilization.

It is quite inadequate to describe the comprehensive amalgam of people, territory, language, history, institutions, art, and thought that has been culminated with China's civilization and now animates its people in a common life together.

As so many U.S. visitors to China have been discovering, we are dealing there with something beyond our own experience and comprehension. The unity of the Chinese world-within-a-world is like a religious faith. "Woe to the man or party that endangers it!"

It is a safe bet that unity will continue to be China's overriding political ideal. It is a chief reason why Taiwan is called "part of China" on both sides of the straits and also by Washington. The net effect will be to contain the political infighting and counterdiversities after Mr. Mao.

John K. Fairbank is chairman of the Harvard University Council on East Asian Studies. He wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

issue is by Timur Timofeyev, the head of the International Labor Movement Institute, the Kremlin think-tank which studies the revolutionary potential in the West. Timofeyev has been heavily involved in the Kremlin debate on the prospects for revolutionary change in the West as a by-product of the "crisis of capitalism." In the past year or two he seems to have shifted his position from hard to soft and back again. His latest article stresses the need for Communist party alliances with non-Communists, while Zagladin stresses the dangers of such alliances. The Moscow debate continues.

But although Zagladin chooses his words more carefully than Zorodov did in Pravda, he still manages to make the same point. The earlier article was seen by some leading Western Communists as part of a plot to divert their parties from the path of moderation, and thus to damage their chances of forming political alliances and of joining government coalitions. The Kremlin, they suspected, was afraid of the political threat which Western Communist parties, with their democratic traditions, might pose to the totalitarian aspects of the Soviet system if they should acquire a share in Western governments.

When these suspicions were first reported, some Western observers found them difficult to believe. Would Western Communists, they asked, really ascribe so Machiavellian a plot to the Kremlin?

The Spanish Communist party leader, Santiago Carillo, has now come close to expressing similar suspicions in public. Moscow, he said in an interview with the Italian paper *Manifesto*, would "view with concern" the formation of an Italian government with Communist participation, and the success of Communist parties in France and Spain, which could lead to the formation of "a bloc of European Socialist countries." Even the movement towards the formation of such a bloc, he believes, would be feared by the Kremlin—"We must not," he says, "nourish excessive illusions" about Moscow's reaction to such a development.

### Not Dependent

The danger posed by any such development, remote as it may seem, to the survival of the Soviet form of Communism, is evidently greater than some Soviet leaders are prepared to countenance. Those Soviet leaders who seem bent on picking quarrels with European Communists are not putting their noses to spite their own faces. They see West European Communists as a greater menace to the Soviet system than any political threat posed to it by Western "capitalists."

Paris.

THE OTHER ARTICLE IN THE SAME

INTERNATIONAL

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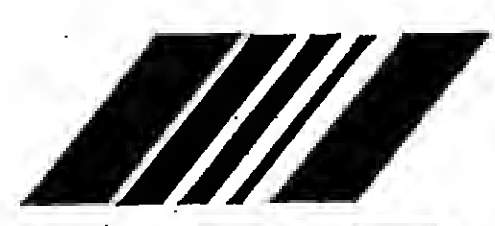
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## The Violinist-Violin Maker

By David Stevens

**MONTE CARLO (Herald)**—Not quite four years ago Sidney Weiss quit one of the most desirable jobs in the fiddling business—concertmaster of the Chicago Symphony—and moved to Europe to pursue his career as half of the Weiss Duo, the party of the second part being his wife, Jeanne.

It has not quite worked out that way. For about 18 months

the Weisses installed themselves in a country home outside London, toured Europe and made a few recordings. Then, in the fall of 1973, the Orchestre National de l'Opéra de Monte Carlo suddenly found itself with an empty concertmaster's chair, and the relatively small musical market's law of supply and demand went to work. Now the Weisses are installed in a lofty apartment here overlooking the Mediterranean and the Weiss Duo is alive and well and living with the Monte Carlo Orchestra in a state of happy symbiosis.

In short, although Weiss is back in a concertmaster's chair, his duties are far less time-demanding than they were on the high-powered American orchestra scene, and the duo still has time to pursue an independent life, and the Monte Carlo connection—to the great pleasure of the Weisses and the orchestra's management—is offering some unexpected artistic rewards.

### Case in Point

A case in point was last Sunday's concert in the Salle Garnier—where the principal's musical establishment operates hard by the roulette and card tables that support it. Weiss conducted, first of all Schumann's "Manfred" overture, the Mozart's Piano Concerto in A (K. 488) with Jeanne Weiss as the soloist, then the Sibelius Violin Concerto with himself as soloist. The Mozart, propelled by Jeanne Weiss's fluid and assertive pianism and shaped by a sympathetic accompaniment, gave a new dimension to the Weiss Duo's mutual musical understanding. The Sibelius bore testimony to Weiss's relationship with his colleagues; the orchestra was on the edge of its collective seat to compensate for the lack of a full-time baton, while the concerto's cool fire was given an unaccustomed warmth by Weiss's rich tone and firm phrasing, the latter a reminder that the violinist got his basic orchestral training in a decade in Cleveland under the redoubtable George Szell.

Nonetheless, the Weisses are native Chicagoans. They met while studying at the Chicago Musical College, where they discovered an instinctive musical rapport that was solidified by marriage in 1954. "Violinists are always looking for a pianist," Weiss recalled, "and I looked until I found the best one. Also, Jeanne has the innate sensitivity of an ensemble

Sidney and Jeanne Weiss, violinist and pianist, rehearsing for Monte Carlo concert.

J.V. Milano

player." Marriage was a bonus, he added, "because it is too much to expect a nonmusician to understand the need for a serious musician to practice always."

"We don't talk much when we rehearse," Mrs. Weiss added. "We try new works regardless of who wrote them or when, and learn them well enough to make up our minds." Their repertoire extends from the obvious classics to works by Hindemith and Chavez. Their latest recordings, for the British Unicorn label, is a pairing of the Elgar and Walton sonatas.

Meanwhile, the Monte Carlo connection is a mutually useful one. The century-plus old orchestra does not, to be sure, have the firepower of the Chicagoans, but it is a solid ensemble with a healthy schedule of recording dates to supplement its concert, operatic and official functions as a "national" orchestra. Practical considerations also make it—unlike many European ensembles—free to recruit from outside. Most

of the players are French or Italian, only a few are Montégasque, and three are American—besides Weiss, the first cellist, Lane Anderson, formerly of the National Orchestra in Washington, and Bob Martin, a bass fiddler from California who has been here for nine seasons.

Purely musical considerations aside, Weiss, 47, brings a unique qualification to his career—he made the violin his play. One room in his Monte Carlo apartment is a workshop filled with tools so specialized he has had to make many of them himself, and in which he is now at work on the eighth violin he has built in 14 years.

A Woodcarver

"I had always been a woodcarver, and when I bought a 1698 Stradivari 'Jong' from Robert Wurlitzer while I was in Cleveland, I wanted to learn enough to be able to make my own repairs," he said. The third copy he made of his Strad sounded so good he found he was using it regularly, so he sold the original back to Wurlitzer.

Then Edith Peinemann, the German violinist, passed through Cleveland with her 1794 Guarneri del Gesù. Weiss made a minor repair on it for her. He also

stayed up all night measuring it and taking pictures. The third copy of that instrument was the one he played Sunday.

He is reticent about this skill, however, since he often encounters disbelief and even irritation at the information that his violin is homemade. "Most people think a violin has to be Italian and 200 years old to be good," he said, "and in most cases they are right. There is a great deal of luck involved, like the building of a new concert hall."

Szell once praised his violin and asked what it was, and Weiss made the mistake of telling him. The conductor examined the fiddle, then thrust it back in his hands, muttering "Impossible."

Weiss says: "I still don't know what he thought, maybe that I was lying to him and had just put my name inside so I wouldn't lose it."

He was more circumspect when another violinist came backstage to look at his instrument in Salzburg. His colleague examined it closely, heard Weiss's diffident explanation that it was by an "unknown" maker, then assured him that it was without doubt a Guarneri del Gesù.

In any case, he makes it sound like one.



## Memoirs Of Soviet Figure Smuggled Out

### Lev Kopelev Promoted Solzhenitsyn's Work

By Thomas Lask

**NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (Herald)**—

The memoirs of Lev Kopelev, a figure in the civil rights movement in the Soviet Union in the 1960s and 1970s, who was instrumental in initiating and furthering the writing career of Alexander Solzhenitsyn and who was the model for Lev Rubin in Mr. Solzhenitsyn's "The First Circle," have been smuggled out of the Soviet Union. They will be published in the United States next year by the J.B. Lippincott Co. after the publication of a Russian-language version, also to be published here by Ardis, the Russian-language publishers in Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Kopelev manuscript was brought out of Russia in bits and pieces by several people, not all of whom knew what they were transporting. It has been translated by Carl and Blenda Proffer, friends of the author and owners of Ardis. In the original, it runs to 700 typeset pages, but the English-language version will be shorter.

Mr. Kopelev, a Communist party man since his youth, served as an intelligence officer with the Red Army and accompanied the troops when they entered East Prussia. He is now in the United States, and his memoirs, which are a collection of his diary entries, are being translated by the Proffers. The memoirs are being translated by the Proffers. The memoirs are being translated by the Proffers.

"Bourgeois Humanism"

Mr. Kopelev tried to curb their excesses and to control the troops only to find himself accused of "bourgeois humanism." He was thrown into prison. It was there that he first met Mr. Solzhenitsyn. He later persuaded Alexander Tvardovsky, editor of Novy Mir, a literary monthly, to publish the now famous prison novel, "A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich."

According to Mr. Proffer and Mr. Burlingame, Mr. Kopelev remains at the end of the memoirs faithful to the Soviet dream, blaming the host of injustices on human errors and to the workings of the bureaucracy rather than to the party system or the state. The character of Lev Rubin, modeled on Mr. Kopelev, appeared in the only one in the prison system in "The First Circle" who retained his old faith.

Mr. Kopelev, now in his 60s, is a scholar in German linguistics and literature and has written books on Heine, Goethe and Brecht.

The title of the memoirs in English will be "To Be Freed Forever," a translation of the term used in the Soviet Union as the official stamp for material on file in cases involving "crimes against the state."

It is believed that Mr. Kopelev is now in a hospital in Moscow, recovering from surgery. He is married to Raisa Orlova, who is a specialist in American literature and with whom he translated the first Faulkner novel into Russian.

## Entertainment In New York

**NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (Herald)**—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films: "The Night Caller," directed by Henri Verneuil, starring Jean-Paul Belmondo, seemed to Richard Eder like watching two movies—neither one up to much—with Belmondo carrying "his great nose and jaw structure into battle against criminals and madmen, his misty eyes and bent smile one contemplative pace behind." The main movie is about a deranged man with a dark eye and black leather gloves who strangles attractive women. The main plot has Belmondo chasing and killing a long-jawed bank robber in the Paris Metro. In Eder's view Parts I and II have nothing to do with each other except perhaps Belmondo. Eder says the movie is "a security blanket...a bit too often...with the mud worn down and the creases gone limp."

## Covent Garden Launches Appeal For £300,000

**LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)**—Covent Garden has made a plea for money.

Garden chairman Sir Claus Moser Monday told a news conference after presenting his annual report that by the end of the current financial year the £300,000 in the red unless more government money is forthcoming through grants.

At the moment, the Royal Opera House's income is £1.5 million, but it has lost £1.2 million in the last year. The house is registered with the government and is a public body. It is a charity and is subject to the provisions of the Charities Act. The house is a charity and is subject to the provisions of the Charities Act. The house is a charity and is subject to the provisions of the Charities Act.

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• Inflation and Unemployment: a ten-year forecast of likely trends in the major economies;

• and, of course, "The Mediterranean Growth and Investment Area."

The Hudson Letter was created last March by the European Hudson Institute and the International Herald Tribune. Had you subscribed then, you could already have put some surprising projections to work for you.

August 4th Hudson Letter, concerning the September OPEC meeting:

"Not only will the new price almost certainly be less in real terms than the price set in December, 1973, but the impact of the increase will of course be much less significant." (After much dispute, the OPEC members agreed on a modest 10 percent increase.)

May 5th Hudson Letter, on inflation:

"It is too early to conclude that inflation is really receding. The risk remains that inflationary trends will erupt again as inflationary measures in countries like West Germany, the United States and France

begin to take hold, and business activity resumes."

April 21st Hudson Letter, on trade:

"Protectionism is the new trend... For the first time since the 1930's the international emphasis is not on reducing trade barriers. It is on protecting domestic markets against foreign suppliers and protecting domestic suppliers and raw materials against foreign buyers."

Special Report on Iran, March 1st:

"The oil producers' petrodollar surplus will not sustain any take-over of the industrial states."

(The report forecast that, in fact, many of the oil producers would soon be borrowing money. On June 15th, Iran announced a slowdown in its \$ 69.6 billion development plan, and shortly afterwards Algeria and Iraq announced that they were seeking loans totaling more than \$ 500 million.)

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BUSINESS

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**Herald Tribune**

FINANCE

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PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1975

Page 9

**Leyland to Liquidate Innocenti Plant in Italy**

MILAN, Nov. 26 (AP)—The British-owned Leyland-Innocenti auto maker, after four months of efforts to solve its growing financial troubles, today decided to shut down its Milan factory employing 4,500 workers and to liquidate the firm.

The decision was announced by the parent company, British Leyland, after bitter wrangles on how to cut labor costs and last-minute negotiations with the Italian government failed to produce any agreement. News of the company's decision led to the immediate occupation of the factory by workers.

The powerful metalworkers unions, which strongly opposed previous plans of the company to fire one-third of the work force to save productivity, called the action to prevent the firm from removing any equipment or inventory.

A similar move had been decided by unions last May when the French Citroën group decided to liquidate its Italian subsidiary Maserati, which makes luxury

**Oil Users Get Warning on Debt to OPEC**

LONDON, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Developed countries must prepare for potentially enormous transfers of their resources to oil-exporting countries, the British-North American Committee, an authoritative research organization, said today.

The privately-sponsored committee, linking business, banking, labor and professional leaders from Britain, the United States and Canada, concentrated its analysis on problems over the next five years arising from the recent fivefold increase in oil prices.

The statement said that now that the initial challenge of recycling surplus oil funds has been met, oil-consuming and producing nations will have to intensify international cooperation to preserve world economic and financial stability.

Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) are presently investing \$50 billion annually in financial assets of the oil-consuming countries, the committee said.

**Sees Heavy Burden**  
This massive indebtedness of importing countries will sooner or later have to be repaid by exports of goods and services.

The potential size of such transfers of real resources is enormous—several hundred billion dollars by the end of the decade, the statement continued.

Without increased productive capacity, the consequent rise in imports to OPEC countries could lead to further inflation or a fall in real incomes in the developed countries, the committee warned.

The report added: "The committee therefore urges the development of consuming countries to find ways to channel recycled petrodollars deposited with them into productive investment and not merely into financing existing or higher levels of consumption by increasing deficits on current accounts."

**French Industrialists Say Output Is Up and on the Rise**

PARIS, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ)—A list of the 2,200 heads of French industry interviewed this month by the national statistics institute believe that production rose in October and will continue to increase over the next few months.

The survey, published today, showed that the top executives believe the main beneficiary of a upturn will be the consumer goods sector.

The institute said demand is still domestic, but noted that foreign orders, which have been falling steadily for some time, are picked up slightly.

Stocks of finished products, which have been declining since April, are still being cut, the survey said.

**Agneelli Cheered by Rise in Demand in Italy**

ROME, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—The Italian economy is showing signs of improvement after more than a year of recession, according to Giovanni Agnelli, chairman of Fiat and currently head of the Italian employers' federation.

He told the weekly magazine "Espresso" that several sectors are registered an increase in demand and that "these signs hold up and multiply. We can conclude that we are getting out of the acute phase of the economic crisis."

The first concrete indications of recovery came from Fiat itself, where this week demand was up 100 per cent over the same period last year, Mr. Agnelli said.

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**

**BASF Expects Dividend Cut**

BASF, the West German chemicals firm, expects to cut its 1975 dividend from the 8.80 Deutsche marks paid last year, chairman Matthias Seefelder says, but he declines to say by how much. Group worldwide turnover is likely to drop by around 15 per cent to less than 20 billion DM, he adds. Since the start of this year, the company has suffered not only falling sales but much lower operating profits caused by the considerable under-use of capacity, he says. Pretax profits in the first nine months were 63 per cent below those of a year ago whereas after six months they had been down 42.3 per cent and after three months were down 34.5 per cent. The drop in sales quickened to 11.5 per cent from 10.4 per cent in the first half and 8.7 per cent in the first three months of the year. Parent company export sales were off 23.3 per cent in the first nine months and no export recovery is in sight, the company says. BASF investments for the year are likely to total around 1.45 billion DM compared with a target of 1.75 billion DM.

**Metallgesellschaft Sees Lower Net**

Metallgesellschaft does not expect group net profits in the year ended Sept. 30 to be as high as the 1973-74 consolidated figure of 38.9 million DM. Falling sales, lower metal prices, lower use of capacity and rising costs held down profits in the metal, manufacturing and chemical sectors. Plant construction and transport developed well over the year while the semi-finished aluminum products sector again made heavy losses. Provisional group sales fell 30 per cent in the year ended Sept. 30 to 5.24 billion DM.

**Garlock Accepts Colt Offer**

Garlock directors have voted to recommend that shareholders accept a revised and extended cash tender offer from Colt Industries, which raised its bid to \$35 a share for any and all shares of the mechanical packaging firm. Garlock also had an offer from AMP, which was seeking to acquire Garlock in exchange for AMP stock. Colt, a machine-tool firm, will pay \$83 million if all the Garlock shares are tendered.

**Protectionism vs. Free Trade**

Richard Simmons, president of Allegheny Ludlum Steel, believes that the current campaign by the specialty steel industry to curb imports will become a great U.S. debate involving "protectionism versus free trade." In a speech in Washington, he said that the issue had "far broader implications and significance than the survival of the domestic industry employing 65,000 persons." Mr. Simmons, a leading advocate for some form of import restrictions on specialty steel, said that foreign penetration of U.S. markets was aimed at controlling the American market for specialty steel. He asserted that the foreign producer, by selling at a loss to maintain employment during periods of world recession, could thus discourage investment by U.S. producers and then "charge a premium for his products during periods of high demand." He said he did not believe that protectionism was all bad when used to protect American companies, jobs and to prevent predatory practices "against which we have no defense and which, in many cases, may well be illegal under American law." Allegheny Ludlum is the 10th largest U.S. steel company.

**U.S. Court Challenges Swiss Bank Secrecy**

**Assets Held by Swiss Credit Bank Sought**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP-DJ).—In a frontal assault on Swiss banking secrecy, a federal judge here ordered Swiss Credit Bank of Zurich to deliver an estimated \$150 million to \$200 million of assets owned by U.S. investors to its New York branch office.

The order, issued by Federal District Judge Gerhard Gesell at the request of the Securities and Exchange Commission, was part of an SEC effort to obtain a full accounting of gold-backed securities.

Assets that Americans have purchased in Europe with the guidance of American Institute Counselors Inc. (AIC).

Judge Gesell also barred a group of individuals and companies in Europe involved in the transactions from permitting any investor to dispose of the assets in question.

At the same time, both the U.S. concern, an investment adviser based in Massachusetts, and the American Institute for Economic Research, a nonprofit educational institution supported in part by AIC, were permanently enjoined by the judge from violating anti-fraud and broker-dealer registration provisions of federal securities laws.

In a suit and related papers filed in court here earlier this week, the SEC accused the two U.S. organizations, their founder, Edward Harwood; Swiss Credit Bank and some dozen other European individuals and companies owned by or connected with Mr. Harwood of fraudulently selling at least \$280 million in unregistered securities to hundreds of U.S. investors. The SEC charged that the sales were "in violation of virtually the entire panoply of federal securities laws" and were accomplished by "false and misleading statements" about the worth of the securities.

The securities in question are relatively exotic, including about \$75 million in so-called "metric accounting units" storage agreements, which were purportedly backed by gold, and more than \$75 million in so-called "gold coin securities," according to the SEC charges.

One question raised by the SEC is the extent to which assets actually are available in Europe for any investors seeking to redeem their securities. At the commission's request, Judge Gesell appointed a special auditor to "take control of" the investors' assets.

The order for Swiss Credit Bank to deliver assets to its New York branch reflects the SEC's concern that redemptions by some investors might leave insufficient assets in the bank's control to satisfy all the securities purchasers.

The securities were deposited with the bank at the direction of Mondial Commercial Ltd., a Liechtenstein corporation that handled most of the transactions recommended by the Massachusetts adviser firm, Mondial, in turn, currently is owned by Progress Foundation, a nonprofit Swiss organization also founded by Mr. Harwood, but due to be acquired by AIC on Dec. 8.

**Economists Pessimistic On Curbing Price Rises**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (NYT).—Four economists, tackling separately the puzzling phenomenon of the persistence of inflation even during periods of recession in the economy, have produced gloomy new insights on why this can and does happen.

The four papers appeared in the Brookings Paper on Economic Activity, published three times a year by the Brookings Institution, a prominent research organization. The authors provided new evidence, and in some cases even new theories, concerning how wages and prices are actually set in the modern economy.

From different directions they all reached roughly the same conclusion—stagnant demand and recession in the economy, whether or not brought about by purposeful government policy, has only very limited results in checking the rise in wages and in holding back most prices.

Three of the economists—Arthur Okun, George Perry and Charles Schultz—are from Brookings itself. The fourth, Robert Hall, is from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Hall developed a new theory of the "rigidity" of wages, even at times of high unemployment, which emphasized what he called the "non-entrepreneurial" sector of the economy—government, non-profit institutions and regulated industries. A summary of his paper states:

"A drop in demand and a rise in unemployment tend to lower wage offers by the entrepreneurial but not by those of the rigid-wage nonentrepreneurial sector, thus widening the wage differential between the two. This widening, in turn, is perceived by the unemployed and encourages them to wait for non-entrepreneurial jobs rather than accept jobs offered by the entrepreneurial sector. At the same time, firms in the entrepreneurial sector are discouraged from offering lower wages than they do for fear of not attracting and keeping the workers they need, even in periods of considerable unemployment."

His paper concluded: "Anti-inflationary policies are largely thwarted by their lack of effect on the rigid wage or the flexible wage, so they depress real output instead of moderating inflation."

Mr. Okun, examining the way most wages and prices are set, reached a strikingly similar conclusion. He found that "holding down output and employment is an extremely slow and excruciatingly painful cure for inflation."

He uses the new terms of "customer prices" (those set by the seller and changed because of movements of costs rather than demand) and "current wages," which are not sensitive to "short-run changes in the tightness of labor markets."

Mr. Schultz, in a shorter paper, found a sizable increase in 1975 in "business margins"—the difference between prices and costs. Part of this resulted from the end of price controls, he concluded, but much of it resulted from the recession itself, which led companies to "despair" of earning satisfactory profits on high volume and induced them, instead, to pursue their goal by raising prices and profit margins on each unit sold.

Mr. Schultz concluded that whatever a recession may do to wages—which he did not assess—"depression of aggregate demand," appears to be counterproductive in its effects on price-wage margins.

Mr. Perry examined wage movements in recent years in 10 industrialized countries, including the United States. He found that in some countries, wage "explosions" were best explained as a "battle over income shares" with organized labor perceiving that "it could obtain a larger portion of output gains than it had been getting."

Taking all of the causes of rapid wage increases, Mr. Perry concluded, according to the summary of his paper:

"Wage inflation is quite unresponsive in the short run to changes in unemployment rates. In general, there is a great deal of inertia to wage inflation so that, whatever the rate, it will respond only gradually to changes in economic conditions. In general, institutions such as unions and political forces can lead to wage behavior that would be unpredictable from equations one could normally estimate."

**N.Y. Prices Up on News of Ford Speech**

**Federal Aid for City Expected to Be Set**

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (Reuters).—Confident that President Ford would give the green light to federal aid for New York City, Wall Street today extended its advance to three consecutive sessions despite some normal pre-holiday caution.

With passage of legislation on a tax bill in Albany last night, the only ingredient needed to help New York avoid default was for Mr. Ford to change his opposition to government assistance for the city.

Mr. Ford disclosed his position in a televised statement tonight. The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 3.15 to 855.55. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 800 to 575.

Volume totaled 12.78 million shares, compared with 17.49 million yesterday.

Burnley Corp. rose 2 3/4 to 30 1/2 after announcing a 3-for-2 stock split.

International Paper gained 1 1/8 to 55 3/8. It registered a proposed public offering of \$150 million of debentures.

Also higher were Ingersoll-Rand, up 2 1/2 to 70 5/8; Pillsbury, 1 3/4 to 43; Union Camp, 1 1/4 to 75 5/8; Halliburton, 1 7/8 to 140 1/4; and Travelers Corp., 1 1/8 to 25 1/2.

**Iowa Beef Drops**

Iowa Beef Processors fell 1 1/8 to 21 1/2 after a delayed opening. Earlier in the week, the company asked for and received the resignation of Walter Bodenstein, a vice-president.

Iowa Beef also said yesterday that the Securities and Exchange Commission denied the company permission to purchase up to 250,000 shares of its common stock.

In large block trades, 269,900 shares of Southern Co. traded at 14 5/8, off 1/8. The issue closed at 14 3/4.

Northern States Power was one of the most active issues, closing at 26 3/4, off 1/8. A block of 200,000 shares traded at 26 5/8.

**Amex Index Up**

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.31 to 85.44. The most active issue was Syntex, closing at 34 3/8, down 1 3/8.

Also active were Harland, unchanged at 17 1/4; National Patent Development, up 1/4 to 11 3/4; Imperial Oil Class A, up 3/8 to 24 1/8; and Gearhart Owens, down 1/4 to 23 1/2.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.54 to 82.53.

In Chicago, soybean futures advanced 7 cents as bushel and corn nearly 4 cents on demand that was strongly influenced by the weather.

The buying lifted oats prices by about 3 cents and trimmed wheat losses sharply. Soybean meal closed with a gain of about \$2 a ton, but soybean oil lost some 75 points, or 3/4 cent a pound.

A weather forecast of heavy snow and lower temperatures moving into the central portion of the country was interpreted by the trade as resulting in expanded use of meat by poultry and livestock producers.

**Markets Closed**

All U.S. securities and commodities exchanges and banks will be closed on Thursday in observance of Thanksgiving Day.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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**New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 26**

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Toronto Stocks

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 26

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock) Nov. 26

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CORUM advertisement featuring a watch and the text: 'Straight from the bank! Indeed, we took an old, authentic gold coin, cut it in half and inserted our famous CORUM ultra-thin movement in between.'

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

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The image shows a vertical strip of a newspaper page, likely from the early 20th century, featuring a financial table. The table is oriented vertically, with the top of the page at the top of the strip. The main heading at the top is "Clock", followed by "Nov". The table is divided into several sections, each with a heading in all caps. The sections are: "PORK BELLIES", "LONDON", "PARIS", "TOKYO", "WEDNESDAY", "NEW YORK", and "COMPANY". Each section contains multiple columns of data, with the first column typically representing a price or value, and subsequent columns representing various market indicators or company names. The text is dense and difficult to read due to the vertical orientation and the small font size. The bottom of the strip shows the word "Results" in a large, bold font.







## Red Sox' Lynn Is First Rookie to Gain MVP Award

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Lynn's storybook year for the Boston Red Sox had a happy ending today when he became the first rookie in major league baseball history to be voted the Most Valuable Player.

The 23-year-old outfielder, who batted .331, hit 21 homers and drove in 105 runs last season, was voted the American League MVP award by the largest margin in the 45-year history of the voting by the Baseball Writers' Association of America.

Lynn, who had been voted American League's Rookie of the Year by the same association in 1974, received 22 of 34 first votes with relief ace Nolan Ryan of the Oakland A's leading the other two. Lynn was named No. 2 on the other 33 ballots for a total of 326 votes. Slugger John Mayberry of the Kansas City Royals finished second with 157 points.

followed by Jim Rice, another Red Sox rookie, who had 154 points.

The 198-point margin was the largest in history, exceeding the 187 1/2-point margin by which Joe Mauer of the Cincinnati Reds won this year's National League MVP award.

The only rookie who had ever come close to winning an MVP award was Pete Reiser of the 1941 Brooklyn Dodgers, who finished second behind teammate Dolph Camilli.

"I am very honored that the baseball writers have chosen me as their Most Valuable Player of the American League," said Lynn when informed of the award. "It is the most prestigious award that a player can earn. To achieve this in my first season is a very pleasant surprise and a big thrill. For as long as I play in the major leagues, this year will be a very special one for me."



Fred Lynn  
... in the driver's seat.

Lynn's year transcended his statistics. An articulate but quiet person, he made numerous

contributions to the Red Sox. He hit all types of pitching with equal efficiency and played the outfield with an easy ground-covering grace.

"I have to thank a few persons who helped me get where I am today," Lynn said. "First and foremost, my father whose guidance and knowledge started me in the right direction. Secondly, my high school and college coaches, Dave Sadell and Rod Dedeaux, whose expert teaching in the field of baseball gave me a solid foundation on which to build. I would also like to thank my Red Sox teammates and my wife, Dee Dee, for their help and inspiration all season."

Signed by scout Joe Stephenson in 1972 after an outstanding college career at Southern California, Lynn batted .289 for Bristol in 1973 and .283 for Pawtucket in 1974 in the minor leagues.

Asked to explain his low minor league averages compared to his .331 mark in his rookie major league season, Lynn once explained, "In a way it's easier to hit in the majors because the pitchers throw the ball over the plate."

Rounding out the top 10 in the voting were Reggie Fingers and Reggie Jackson of the Oakland A's, Jim Palmer of the Baltimore Orioles, Thurman Munson of the New York Yankees, George Scott of the Milwaukee Brewers, Rod Carew of the Minnesota Twins and Ken Singleton of the Orioles.

The last Red Sox player to win the MVP award was Carl Yastrzemski, who won it in his triple crown year of 1967—the last time before this season that Boston won an American League pennant. The Red Sox this year lost the World Series to Cincinnati.

## Police Investigate Possible Fraud More Woes for Montreal Olympics

MONTREAL, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Federal and provincial police yesterday conducted a series of raids at the Montreal Olympic site and headquarters of the Canadian Olympic Organizing Committee (COJO) in an investigation of possible fraud in the construction of the \$400 million Olympic village.

A Quebec police force spokesman said 100 officers of the provincial force along with men from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police made 38 raids, setting documents but making no arrests.

"Our men went to different places with search warrants or people pertaining to an alleged fraud in the construction of the Olympic village," a spokesman said.

"No arrests have been made. We were not out to make any arrests—we were out to get some documents."

Police said some of the raids were carried out on the site of the village—two pyramid-shaped, 980-unit apartment buildings scheduled to house 11,000 athletes at the 1976 Summer Games—and others at various construction company offices.

Search warrants were signed late Monday, police said, following an inquiry that had been under way for several months.

The village complex originally was estimated to cost \$30 million. Started last December, the exteriors were completed in only five months, with some contractors earning bonuses for quick construction. Final completion has been scheduled for May 17.

COJO commissioner general Roger Rousseau said he was told early yesterday by Olympic security chief Guy Toupin that raids were carried out at the home of COJO executive vice-president Simon St. Pierre and the offices of Olympic village contractors Les Terrasses Zarnieles. Rousseau said St. Pierre told him there was "nothing to it (the alleged fraud)."

Rousseau said he thought the Quebec Justice Department initiated the raids. He said when police arrived at COJO's downtown headquarters he invited them to have a look at all the committee's records.

"I have opened the documents for them to look at. We want to cooperate completely with the investigation. Our doors are open."

The Quebec government last week formally took over the planning and construction supervision of Olympic Games facilities after cost estimates skyrocketed over the \$1 billion mark.

comment on the seizures until the police inquiry is completed.

Lalonde said the raids were a continuation of an inquiry and refused to give the names of officials involved.

However, he confirmed the sentiment expressed by Rousseau and said there should be no problem for the Olympic Organizing Committee.

"I don't see how the continuance of the inquiry could endanger the functioning of the organizing committee," he said.

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Seattle's Slick Watts knocks the ball away from New York's Earl Monroe as the SuperSonics beat the Knicks.

## Carter Shot at Buzzer Ends 76er Jinx Against Warriors

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Fred Carter's jump shot at the final buzzer gave Philadelphia a 109-108 victory over the Golden State Warriors last night and ended the 76ers' jinx against the Warriors.

Golden State had beaten Philadelphia six straight times at the Philadelphia Spectrum since the 1970 court and the Warriors appeared to have had their seventh

in the row when they took a 107-107 lead with 3 seconds left.

After the 76ers called a timeout, Carter hit a 25-footer.

Rockets 180, Bulls 89

At Landover, Md., Calvin Murphy scored 22 points and Mike Newlin added 23 as Houston beat the Bulls, 100-89. Newlin had 13 points in the first half. Murphy had 22 points in the third period as the Rockets expanded their lead to 64-52.

Sonics 128, Knicks 127

At New York, Tom Burleson scored six points in overtime and a game high of 35 to give Seattle a 128-127 victory over the Knicks. With Seattle leading 124-123 and 1:43 remaining, Burleson gave the Sonics a three-point edge with a dunk shot. Earl Monroe, who scored 22 points, brought the margin down to one for New York, scoring with 67 seconds left, but Bruce Seals clinched the victory by tallying with 51 seconds to go.

Cavaliers 98, Bulls 94

At Chicago, Jim Chones scored 23 points as Cleveland held off a fourth-quarter rally by the Bulls for a 98-94 victory. The loss was Chicago's ninth straight, tying a club record.

## Finn Continues Rally Streak

YORK, England, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Finland's Timo Makinen mused home his ailing Ford Escort today for his third consecutive victory in the RAC Round-Britain auto rally.

Makinen and his British co-driver, Henry Liddon, gave Ford its fourth straight triumph and led five Escorts into the top six places at the end of the five-day, 1,800-mile rally—the final event in the world championship already won by Liddon.

"The 37-year-old 'Flying Finn' finished with 380.43 penalties and 1 minute 4 seconds ahead of his British teammates Roger Clark and Tony Munn. He crossed the line with oil leaking from a broken pump and a look of relief that his engine had lasted the final few miles.

"I am delighted to have won because on the last night we had great problems with the oil leaking from the engine and the final stages were very rough and tough," said Makinen.

He took over the lead of the rally Sunday when the Lancia Stratos of Sweden's Bjorn Waldegard broke a driveshaft. The Swede dropped from first to 10th place, but with some of the finest driving seen during the rally managed to move his way back to seventh place at the finish—only to be disqualified by officials.

He ruled he had been 1 hour 5 minutes late at a control point Sunday after mechanics had changed his driveshaft.

On the last three days, Makinen was pressed by Sweden's Stig Blomqvist, runner-up last year, but yesterday the Swede's Saab broke a crankshaft and his challenge ended when he had closed to within 32 seconds of Makinen.

Makinen is the second man to complete a hat-trick in the rally. Sweden's Erik Carlsson managed it 1960-62 in the first runnings of the event, which has been won by Scandinavian drivers 14 times out of 15.

British Officials  
In Fighting Mood  
Over American

LONDON, Nov. 26 (AP)—British boxing officials expressed anger today over a poor showing by heavyweight Terry Krueger and said they will scrutinize American fighters more closely in the future.

Krueger, billed here as the heavyweight champion of Texas, was knocked out in the third round by Richard Dunn, the British champion, at the Royal Albert Hall last night.

"It was a pathetic performance," said Ray Clarke, secretary of the British Boxing Board of Control.

"We shall have to get tough with the Americans. Unless we are absolutely certain about their standing in the sport, we shall not allow them to fight in this country."

Clarke said it is difficult getting the background of American fighters because there is no overall organizing body in the United States. The World Boxing Association states that some of the American fighters and the World Boxing Association the rest.

U.S. Mare Finishes  
Racing Career Poorly

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Susan's Girl, the 6-year-old mare many horsemen are convinced will be named this year's top performer in the stakes and mare division, has ended her racing career on a disappointing note at Aqueduct.

Made the 6-to-5 favorite, the millionaire daughter of Quadrangle, owned by Fred Hooper, parted with the lead in the stretch to finish third in the \$50,000 Sire Handicap. The winner, the colt of the same name, was George Zimmerman's Costly Dream.

## Violence in Pro Football Takes on a Gratuitous Dimension

By Joan Ryan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Everyone agrees that professional football is a sport of violence. But the fact that the men on the field are helmeted and padded is part of a controlled violence. For some mangled knee caps, the argument goes, no one really is hurt.

But the newest and most disturbing trend in pro football has been to do with programmed violence called the "huddle for a blow" or a safety blitz. Or late in the game, when the score is close, teams are beginning to introduce a new kind of violence that goes beyond strategy, planned plays and stunts far below the level of a battle of wits.

The NFL backed Shula's theory with evidence that last year's leaders in the personal foul category were Cleveland and Chicago with 27 and 26, respectively. Washington, Minnesota and Miami—winners—all had the fewest. This year, however, contenders Los Angeles and Houston are leading the pack in seven

games in the violence division with 18 and 16 apiece.

There is little doubt that frustration over losing produces a violence of desperation. But the new free-lance violence seems to stem more from frustration for attention.

Special teams are guilty of spur-of-the-moment roughness, a desperate move to improve the coach in the less than two minutes of play allowed members of such suicide squads. And throughout the league, there seems to be a growing belief that on-the-field

slaughter leads to the payoff of endorsements, commercials and rich contracts.

Mike (Mad Dog) Curtis made his nickname famous when he took on a fan who strayed onto the field. Pittsburgh fans gave a twist to the simple name, Joe Greene, by taking a "mean" on the front. The Cardinals' Conrad Dobler gives interviews that play heavily on his reputation for hitting opposing linemen and using his arm case as a howitzer.

There are, however, fans who are repulsed by the new violence. A prominent Washington orthopedic surgeon complained that penalties for personal fouls are not severe enough. "What is a 15-yarder?" he asked. "A player who is guilty of that kind of violence should be ejected from the game and even suspended for a number of games."

A spokesman for the NFL said the league would consider such a rule change from the competition committee. "But you have to realize, too, that these men out there are bigger and stronger and faster than they were in the past. There is going to be violence because they hit harder," he said.

Thanksgiving Preview

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI)—The National Football League opens play early this week with two games tomorrow—Thanksgiving day. They are Los Angeles at Detroit and Buffalo at St. Louis. Here is a preview of the contests with win-loss records in parentheses.

## Liverpool Gains In UEFA Soccer

WROCLAW, Poland, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Liverpool beat Slask Wroclaw of Poland, 3-1, tonight in a third-round first-leg UEFA Cup game before 50,000 shivering spectators.

Liverpool took a 2-0 lead as Kennedy and Toshack scored in the 10th and 73rd minutes before Pavlovsk made it 2-1 10 minutes before the end in the game played in freezing weather here.

In East Berlin, Dynamo Dresden downed Torpedo Moscow, 3-0, in their first leg match in the third round of the UEFA cup.

The goals by Riedel in the 30th and 76th minutes and the clincher by East German international Kreische in the final minute gave Dresden a strong chance to reach the quarterfinals. The return game is Dec. 10 in Moscow.

when Yvan Courtois carried the puck the length of the ice and passed off to Steve Shutt, in front of the net. Shutt slipped it in.

Canucks 4, Sabres 0

At Vancouver, British Columbia,

## Carolina to Face Miami (Ohio) in Bowl

ORLANDO, Fla., Nov. 26 (UPI)—The Tangerine Bowl chose the Carolina yesterday to face Miami (Ohio) in the 30th regular season game of the post-season college football game here on Dec. 20.

Carolina closed its regular season with a 7-4 win-loss record by scoring an impressive 30 victory over Clemson Saturday. Miami, which had won way to the bowl by clinching the Mid-America Conference title last week, completed a 10-1 regular season Saturday by beating Cincinnati, 21-13.

## Newest Bruin Quickly Becomes a Success in the NHL

BOSTON, Nov. 26 (UPI)—Ken Dryden blocked 35 shots to get his fourth shutout of the season for Montreal, a 4-0 victory over the Flames. After a scoreless first period, the Canadiens tallied at 4:23 of the second

Ken Dryden, Montreal's goaltender, was named the NHL's "Rookie of the Year" after his stellar performance last season. He has been a key player for the Canadiens, helping them win the Stanley Cup in 1976.

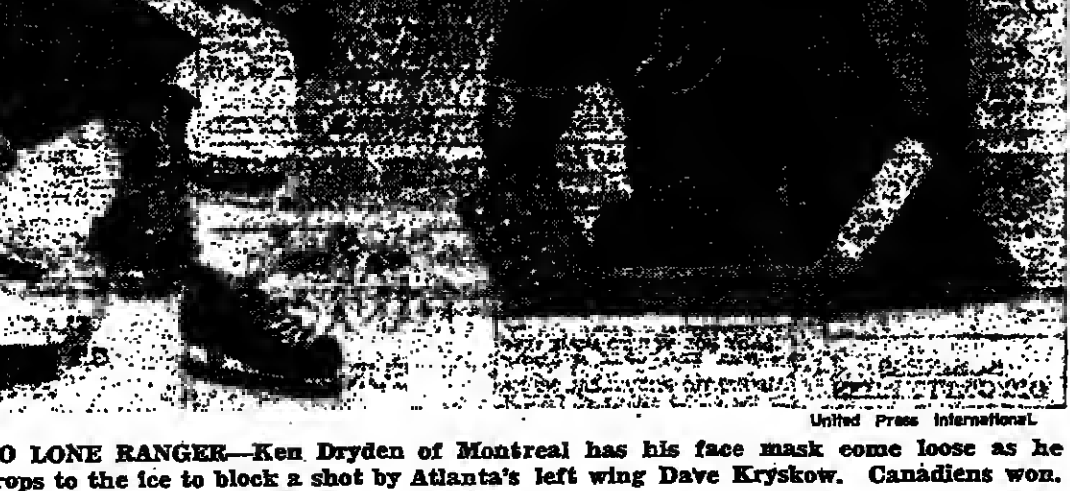
when Yvan Courtois carried the puck the length of the ice and passed off to Steve Shutt, in front of the net. Shutt slipped it in.

Canucks 4, Sabres 0

At Vancouver, British Columbia,

the Canucks extended their unbeaten streak to seven games as Ron Sedlbauer scored two goals to spark a 4-0 triumph over Buffalo. The string includes five triumphs.

United Press International



NO LONE RANGER—Ken Dryden of Montreal has his face mask come loose as he drops to the ice to block a shot by Atlanta's left wing Dave Kryskow. Canadiens won.

## World Cup Golf Travels to Bangkok—and Possibly Some New Traps

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (UPI)—For the 23rd time since the late John Jay Hopkins set out to cure the ills of the planet by bringing all nations together on the golf course, the World Cup golf tournament comes to Thailand.

"I was told that a player who finds a snake wrapped around his ball may seek relief, meaning as for a ruling. If the snake is alive, that is."

Six years ago a visitor in Bangkok chatted with a local golfer who told of flushing a leopard from a sand trap. Such a World Cup golfer found his ball sunk in a casual leopard track.

"If he actually saw the leopard," Corcoran said, "he could seek relief."

The answers seemed to make sense. A player finding his ball in a depression could automatically assume that the depression was a leopard track. That would be like losing a ball and assuming that a spectator had sniped it.

You have to watch the spectator in the act, as officials at the Hershey Open in Hershey, Pa., once explained to Byron Nelson. This was back in 1940 when Nelson had not yet started ruffling each hole from tee to green, and galleries tended to wander over the fairways more or less at will.

Playing a dogie on the fourth round,

that if your approach shot came to rest on a coiled cobra, you were entitled to a free drop.

"I checked with the United States Golf Association," Fred Corcoran, the tournament director, said before taking off for Thailand. "I was told that a player who finds a snake wrapped around his ball may seek relief, meaning as for a ruling. If the snake is alive, that is."

Six years ago a visitor in Bangkok chatted with a local golfer who told of flushing a leopard from a sand trap. Such a World Cup golfer found his ball sunk in a casual leopard track.

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Playing a dogie on the fourth round,

Nelson hit over trees and couldn't find his ball. "I've played this hole exactly the same four times," he said, "and the other three times the ball was sitting right out here in the fairway."

"Sorry, Byron," the officials said. "The ball seems to be lost."

Nelson hit another ball and holed out for a three but the lost ball cost him a stroke. That represented a loss of \$300 in prize money, which in those days was more than the price of a lunch in the clubhouse grill. Several days later Byron received a letter.

"I read that that lost ball cost you \$300," the letter said. "I was driving my girl home from the course that day when she opened her purse and said, 'You know that ball they were looking for? This is it.' It was her first golf tournament and she didn't know any better. The letter, unsigned, enclosed three new \$100 bills."

Six years later in the U.S. Open at Canterbury, outside Cleveland, Nelson called a penalty on himself that cost him more than \$500. He hit into the rough and marshall scratched a rope only a yard or so behind the ball. Pushing through the crowd, Nelson's caddy ducked to get under the rope and kicked the ball before he saw it. The penalty put Byron back into a tie with Vic Ghezzi and Lloyd Macgriun, said Macgriun was the playoff.

The caddy was in tears but Nelson put an arm about his shoulders. "I used to caddy, myself," he told the kid.

To Americans brought up on baseball and pro football, the golf ethic sometimes seems unnecessarily stern. In the final round of the 1975 U.S. Open at Worcester, Mass., Bobby Jones stood over his ball on the 12th hole, then beckoned to an official.

"My ball moved," he said.

"I didn't see it move," the official said.

"Well I did," Bobby said. He finished in a tie with Willie Macgriun, who won the playoff. The Macgriun equivalent would be Les Durocher calling himself out in the World Series after the umpire called him safe.

All of which seems to have taken us a little far from Bangkok, where Johnny Miller and Lou Graham will represent the U.S. team. Miller was invited after the Professional Golfers Association champion, Jack Nicklaus, declined. At a news conference in Bangkok, Corcoran was asked whether he approved a remark by Nicklaus about feigning for his safety in that part of the world.

"Jack Nicklaus," Fred said, "is a thoroughly honorable man. He has played for the World Cup seven times, and he has every right to be in Bangkok."

NHL Standings

Atlantic Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Montreal	14	5	3	31	26	54
Quebec	8	15	3	19	26	58
Boston	8	15	3	19	26	58
Buffalo	8	15	3	19	26	58

Central Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
St. Louis	10	4	7	27	22	56
Chicago	8	10	6	22	24	56
Minnesota	8	10	6	22	24	56
Philadelphia	8	10	6	22	24	56

Western Division

Team	W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Los Angeles	10	4	7	27	22	56
San Jose	8	10	6	22	24	56
Calgary	8	10	6	22	24	56
Edmonton	8	10	6	22	24	56

WHA Results

Today's Games

Game	Score
1. Montreal 3, Philadelphia 2	3-2
2. Toronto 4, New York 3	4-3
3. Boston 3, Washington 2	3-2
4. Pittsburgh 3, New Jersey 2	3-2
5. Detroit 3, Chicago 2	3-2
6. St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2	3-2
7. Philadelphia 3, New York 2	3-2
8. Toronto 3, Washington 2	3-2
9. Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2	3-2
10. Detroit 3, Chicago 2	3-2
11. St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2	3-2
12. Philadelphia 3, New York 2	3-2
13. Toronto 3, Washington 2	3-2
14. Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2	3-2
15. Detroit 3, Chicago 2	3-2
16. St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2	3-2
17. Philadelphia 3, New York 2	3-2
18. Toronto 3, Washington 2	3-2
19. Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2	3-2
20. Detroit 3, Chicago 2	3-2
21. St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2	3-2
22. Philadelphia 3, New York 2	3-2
23. Toronto 3, Washington 2	3-2
24. Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2	3-2
25. Detroit 3, Chicago 2	3-2
26. St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2	3-2
27. Philadelphia 3, New York 2	3-2
28. Toronto 3, Washington 2	3-2
29. Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2	3-2
30. Detroit 3, Chicago 2	3-2
31. St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2	3-2
32. Philadelphia 3, New York 2	3-2
33. Toronto 3, Washington 2	3-2
34. Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2	3-2
35. Detroit 3, Chicago 2	3-2
36. St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2	3-2
37. Philadelphia 3, New York 2	3-2
38. Toronto 3, Washington 2	3-2
39. Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2	3-2
40. Detroit 3, Chicago 2	3-2
41. St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2	3-2
42. Philadelphia 3, New York 2	3-2
43. Toronto 3, Washington 2	3-2
44. Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2	3-2
45. Detroit 3, Chicago 2	3-2
46. St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2	3-2
47. Philadelphia 3, New York 2	3-2
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53. Toronto 3, Washington 2	3-2
54. Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2	3-2
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56. St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2	3-2
57. Philadelphia 3, New York 2	3-2
58. Toronto 3, Washington 2	3-2
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87. Philadelphia 3, New York 2	3-2
88. Toronto 3, Washington 2	3-2
89. Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2	3-2
90. Detroit 3, Chicago 2	3-2
91. St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2	3-2
92. Philadelphia 3, New York 2	3-2
93. Toronto 3, Washington 2	3-2
94. Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2	3-2
95. Detroit 3, Chicago 2	3-2
96. St. Louis 3, Minnesota 2	3-2
97. Philadelphia 3, New York 2	3-2
98. Toronto 3, Washington 2	3-2
99. Boston 3, Pittsburgh 2	3-2
100. Detroit 3, Chicago 2	3-2

College Grid Line

Today's Games

Game	Score
1. Michigan 3, Ohio State 2	3-2
2. Texas 3, Oklahoma 2	3-2
3. Florida 3, Georgia 2	3-2
4. California 3, Stanford 2	3-2
5. Wisconsin 3, Illinois 2	3-2
6. Penn State 3, Michigan State 2	3-2
7. Notre Dame 3, Indiana 2	3-2
8. Auburn 3, Alabama 2	3-2
9. Texas Tech 3, Iowa 2	3-2
10. Kansas 3, Missouri 2	3-2
11. Arkansas 3, Louisiana State 2	3-2
12. Mississippi State 3, Tennessee 2	3-2
13. South Carolina 3, North Carolina 2	3-2
14. Wake Forest 3, Duke 2	3-2
15. Virginia Tech 3, Clemson 2	3-2
16. Georgia Tech 3, Florida State 2	3-2
17. Miami 3, Wake Forest 2	3-2
18. North Carolina State 3, Virginia 2	3-2
19. Wake Forest 3, Duke 2	3-2
20. Virginia Tech 3, Clemson 2	3-2
21. Georgia Tech 3, Florida State 2	3-2
22. Miami 3, Wake Forest 2	3-2
23. North Carolina State 3, Virginia 2	3-2
24. Wake Forest 3, Duke 2	3-2
25. Virginia Tech 3, Clemson 2	3-2
26. Georgia Tech 3, Florida State 2	3-2
27. Miami 3, Wake Forest 2	3-2
28. North Carolina State 3, Virginia 2	3-2
29. Wake Forest 3, Duke 2	3-2</



"Every time a road goes in, a culture disappears,"  
says the head of the National Anthropological  
Film Center, who estimates that technology  
will wipe out, within 10 years, all chances of  
filming alternative civilizations for future study.

and no matter how well fed American families are, they never forget to give thanks to Kilometres Deboutish, who made this great day possible.

own cultures." This has deprived us, he said, of full knowledge

Mr. Sorenson said, "a culture disappears."

her." Mrs. Uzielli has two children from her 10-year-marriage to stockbroker Giancarlo Uzielli from whom she is divorced. C

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